

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 179

MR. HOOVER FOR THE REPUBLICANS, MR. M'ADOO OUT

Former Urges All Liberals to Support the Chicago Ticket—Latter Refuses to Permit Democrats to Nominate Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Two events of great political importance were in the day's news yesterday. The announcement of Herbert Hoover, after breakfasting with Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate for President, that he would support the Republican ticket is regarded as the greatest asset that the party has been able to count upon since the nomination.

A letter of William G. McAdoo to J. M. Shouse, Representative from Kansas in the Sixty-Fourth and Sixty-Fifth Congresses, emphatically declaring that he was not in any sense a candidate for the nomination, is taken as an attempt to shut off the possibility of his being named at San Francisco, although he has been regarded as the strongest candidate.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. Harding talked over the situation yesterday morning.

"I presented the views which I believed were held by a considerable group of independent and progressive Republicans on various questions," said Mr. Hoover. "The Senator stated that it was his most sincere desire to be the instrumentality for bringing the divergent elements of the party together; that the views of both the conservative and progressive wings of the party would be fully represented in the administration; that he represented no particular group, but that he considered it was his first duty as leader of the party to consolidate all elements into a united front."

Unity of Action

Mr. Hoover destroys any illusion about his heading an independent ticket by saying:

"Nothing could be more disastrous than the development of several party organizations representing the complexity of every group in the country. With the legislative and executive functions more widely separated than in any other democracy, the whole process of constructive government will come to an end if we have more than two dominant parties. If we should come to this position, there would be no possibility of the American people securing an expression of the will of the majority, and we shall be entirely ruled by logrolling minorities or sterile political coalitions."

"I'm convinced that those of us—and I believe they are the majority of the party—who hold more definite views, could not even, were we so inclined, successfully effect the consummation of such views outside the party and that our duty is to endeavor to bring them to realization within the party organization itself as the issues on which they bear arise."

"I am convinced that unity of action among the liberal thinkers of the party, especially if they exert themselves in the current of congressional elections, will insure the country against legislative reaction."

Cabinet Responsibility

"If the Republican Party is not to be irrevocably split I cannot conceive that Senator Harding will for one moment submit the administrative side of the government to the domination of any group of coteries. Furthermore, we have the possibility of having administrative measures and policies determined by full cabinet responsibility and having cooperation restored with the executive side of the government. I need not reiterate my conviction that the constructive ability so critically needed for the vigorous business reorganization of the Federal government and to meet the many economic issues before us lies in the Republican Party."

"For these reasons I believe that those of us who look on party organizations not from the point of view of partisanship, but solely from the point of view of its usefulness as an agency of maximum service to the country should support the Republican Party at the polls."

Mr. Shouse, in making public the refusal of William G. McAdoo to allow his name to be presented to the San Francisco convention, said that it would result in the waging of an active fight for the nomination of Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, who has been among the most enthusiastic of the McAdoo support.

M. A. Daugherty, campaign manager for Senator Harding, arrived in Washington yesterday and he and Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, dined with Senator Harding last evening. They will be ex-officio members of the committee on arrangements, which is to meet on Monday with Senator Harding, composed of C. D. Hillis of New York, Jake Harmon of Oklahoma, A. T. Hert of Kentucky and Ralph Williams of Oregon.

Mr. McAdoo's Statement

He Refuses to Have Name Go Before Democratic Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In words which admit of no other interpretation, William G. McAdoo last night

issued a statement in which he finally and irrevocably refuses to permit his name to go before the Democratic convention at San Francisco.

Mr. McAdoo reiterates that his reason for leaving Washington was that he desired to "rehabilitate his family," and that the time has not come when he can conscientiously give his services to his party. He declares that he cannot afford a presidential campaign, should he be nominated, and that he would not wish his friends to furnish the necessary funds.

Mr. McAdoo's decision became known when he released a telegram last night he sent to J. M. Shouse in Washington. Mr. Shouse on Thursday wired the former Secretary of the Treasury for a definite statement on his candidacy and made a final request that Mr. McAdoo permit his friends to place him in nomination.

After announcing his decision not to become a candidate, Mr. McAdoo makes a plea that the Democratic Party stand squarely "for the ratification of the League of Nations without debilitating reservations" and for a direct and explicit stand on domestic questions.

"Your telegram," Mr. McAdoo says, "requires an explicit and immediate answer. I am profoundly grateful to you and my other generous friends, who with such spontaneity and unselfishness have, without my solicitation, advocated my nomination. To cause them disappointment, distresses me deeply, but I am unable to reconsider the position I have consistently maintained, namely that I would not seek the nomination for the presidency. I cannot, therefore, permit my name to go before the convention; this decision is irrevocable, as the path of duty seems to me clear and unmistakable."

"The considerations which compelled me to resign as Secretary of the Treasury and director general of railroads, after the Armistice in 1918, in large measure still prevail. I must have a real opportunity to rehabilitate my private affairs and to make that provision for my family which, in time of peace, is at once the sacred duty and the cherished desire of every right thinking man. Having been out of office less than 18 months, I have not yet been able to accomplish these objects. Moreover, a presidential campaign imposes upon a candidate unavoidable expenses which I am unable to assume, and which I do not want my friends to assume."

"The record of the recent Republican Congress and the platform and candidates of the national campaign make victory in the next election almost certain. Victory will be certain if the Democrats adopt a straightforward, unequivocal, conservative, honest and liberal platform, and put forward candidates who will command public confidence. We must stand squarely for ratification of the League of Nations without debilitating reservations and we must be direct and explicit on the important domestic issues."

"The times are not propitious for equivocation or for appeals to blind passion or to doctrines of hate or for reactionary and those who would shut their ears to the great and swelling voice of humanity, which cries aloud for the restoration of peace and good will at home and for the opportunity to live in an atmosphere of justice, progress and prosperity."

"I feel sure that my friends will appreciate the sincerity and propriety of my position and that they will do everything in their power at San Francisco to assure the continuation of the enlightened principles and liberal policies of democracy. These are more than ever essential to the security and well-being of the American people."

PISA STRIKERS RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The strikers around Pisa have returned to work, but the strike in Milan continues. There is a normal service of trains between Genoa and Turin.

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Single copies, 5 cents. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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PRESENT OUTLOOK FOR THIRD PARTY

Six Movements Developing—Possibility of Coalitions—Dissatisfaction With Republican Work—Waiting on Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Six third party movements have come into the open since the Republican national convention in Chicago, Illinois. The number and variety of these movements indicates that the Republican platform and the nomination of Warren G. Harding for the presidency have dissatisfied many, and, although there is nothing very formidable about them as yet, under the right circumstances they might develop considerable importance.

No third party movement could carry an election this year, probably, but should the Democratic convention name a candidate as conservative as Mr. Harding, there might arise a spontaneous revolt against old party lines on the part of the independent voters of the country that would lay a strong foundation for 1924.

Third Party Prospects

As for present third party prospects, the attitude taken by the Democratic Party at its coming convention will be the factor of chief importance. In second rank, perhaps, is the readiness of the progressive and liberal factions of the old parties to unite in one great common issue, and, third, the decision of Hiram W. Johnson whether or not he shall bolt the Republican Party. It is more than probable that the Democratic Party will make at least on paper, sufficient concessions to Labor to win its support, since Labor is much dissatisfied with the stand taken by the Republicans. There can be no effective third party without strong Labor support, and a candidate and platform satisfactory to Labor would probably mean that the American Federation of Labor would line up for the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Johnson's decision is likely to wait on the Democratic convention. The nomination of Mr. Harding was not much relished by the so-called progressive factions of the Republican Party, which asserts it was dictated by the "Old Guard." Mr. Johnson should be run independently, would get some support from the former Roosevelt partisans and others. To achieve any considerable success, he would have to cut into the Democratic Party too.

Unification of the independent voters would be very difficult.

The Radical Group

The party alignment in the United States at present shows the Communists, outlawed and opposing political action—a negligible minority—at the extreme left; then the Communist Labor Party, a still smaller group, which probably will name no candidates for any office, though it does not disavow political action; next, the Socialist Labor Party, a small group which probably will not poll more than 50,000 votes, and, finally, the Socialist Party, with Eugene Victor Debs as the nominee. This makes up the radical group. Mr. Debs is not likely to receive more than 2,000,000 votes, and the nomination of William Gibbs McAdoo by the Democrats would cut that down.

The liberal group in the United States sponsors the new third party movements that have just arisen, six in all. These are the projects of the Committee of Forty-Eight, the Labor

Party, the Nonpartisan League, the Single-Taxers, the Prohibitionists and the adherents of Mr. Johnson. The first three have mostly the same objects, and may coalesce if the third party plan develops. It is, indeed, the object of the Committee of Forty-Eight to bring about such a coalition. It favors making considerable concessions to bring in the Single-Taxers, and if possible some of the Prohibitionists, but the Single-Taxers, on the whole, are more likely to support one of the old parties, and the Prohibitionists are generally thoroughly orthodox in their political thought. They would not be likely to support such a platform as the Committee of Forty-Eight would favor, nor would Mr. Johnson be likely to stand on it.

Probable Candidates

Candidates mentioned by the committee of Forty-Eight are Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, for the presidency, and Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the War Labor Board, for the vice-presidency.

The most probable Labor candidate, should the party conduct an independent campaign, is John Fitzpatrick, and the most probable partisan League candidate, Gov. Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota. The Single-Taxers who favor a third party have mentioned Brand Whitlock, former Ambassador to Belgium, and Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas for the presidency, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for the vice-presidency, but it is doubtful if any of these would serve. The prohibitionists may become active if the Democratic Party adopts a wet plank, for the Republican platform ignored prohibition and was unsatisfactory.

The willingness and ability, therefore, of the Democratic Party to satisfy the liberals and independent voters will probably be decisive for third party prospects. It is no secret that organized Labor wants Mr. McAdoo nominated; the nomination of A. Mitchell Palmer or John W. Davis would be unwelcome.

NEW BOLSHEVIST PLOT REPORTED

Soviets, Aided by Turkish Nationalists and German Spartacists, Said to Be Scheming Against British Possessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Confirmation has been received here from official sources other than the State Department of a Bolshevik-Turkish nationalist plot, in which German Spartacists are said to be implicated, to bring about a general uprising of Muhammadan subjects of the British Empire simultaneously with a Bolshevik drive on Persia and in the direction of India.

Officials, while denying that confirmation of the plot had been received through government sources, stated that information had reached the State Department from time to time tending to confirm the rumors that such a conspiracy, directed from Moscow, was in course of preparation. The individual reports are said to have been in themselves more or less unreliable, but their frequency and similarity has been regarded as significant.

It is understood that the State Department, despite bitter attacks by radicals in this country and abroad based on the contrary impression, endeavors to base its opinion on the development of Russian Soviet affairs on information obtained through Bolshevik sources, but not intended by its authors for foreign consumption. While taking cognizance of advices received through channels antagonistic to the Bolshevik rule, the government, it is understood, seeks its most reliable information in advices other than propaganda, emanating from the Soviets themselves.

For some time, it is said, the department has sought to ascertain to what extent the personnel of the Moscow Foreign Office has been increased for special consideration of Near Eastern affairs, and how far the special preparation of individuals for the prosecution of Bolshevik schemes in the Near East has actually been carried on.

For the last several months it has been intermittently reported through other than Bolshevik channels that considerable numbers of Bolsheviks were being trained by the government in Moscow in the practical application of soviet propaganda and intrigue to the types of people found in both the Near and Far East. Bolshevik cooperation with the Turkish Nationalists of Mustafa Kemal has been frequently reported, and designs by Nicholas Lenine and Leon Trotsky against the peace of British possessions, through Persia, has become increasingly evident. It is declared, in the events of the last few weeks, culminating in the Bolshevik encroachment upon Persia at Enzeli.

WORK OF SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENOA, Italy (Friday).—There was no sitting on Thursday morning of the International Seamen's Conference. In the afternoon the conference examined the credentials of the German delegates.

SITUATION CRITICAL IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Nationalist Forces of Turkey Moving in Direction Which May Lead to Clash With Forces of Great Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Friday).—The situation in the Middle East has rapidly increased in tenseness during the past few days. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the responsibility of maintaining order in Turkey itself, and the responsibility for the execution of the Peace Treaty, is falling upon the British forces. Nationalist troops have gradually been moving in a direction which seemed likely to bring them directly into contact with the British forces, and the movement has culminated in an open attack upon an outpost composed of a company of Punjabis, near Ismid, resulting in about 40 casualties.

Through the efforts of naval units, who shelled the Turkish positions, and of a Highland regiment, who were rushed up as reinforcements, the force was extricated. It is not yet clear whether the affair is part of a preconceived attack, ordered by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of the Nationalists, or a prelude to some general attack, or whether it is due to local circumstances, but the effect will be seen in the negotiations now going on in Paris regarding the Turkish treaty.

The reports that the armistice between the Nationalists and the French in Cilicia has broken down appear to be unfounded, for it is now stated that a French battalion captured by the Turkish irregulars the day after the conclusion of the armistice, suffered from the ignorance of the attackers, who were unaware of the truce.

French View of Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The statement, made some time ago in The Christian Science Monitor, that French authorities expected that the draft of the Turkish peace treaty would be withdrawn and the terms reconsidered, is supported by well-informed French circles. Damad Ferid Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, reached Toulon yesterday, and immediately journeyed to Paris to present his observations. The situation, as it is seen in France, is such that it will be difficult to enforce the original proposals and that drastic revision is inevitable. The present Grand Vizier is said to have no power. It is difficult for the Constantinople Government, even if it wished, to impose its authority upon the Turkish insurgents.

The "Temps" asks what would be the value of the signature of a shadowy government, even if it could be secured, and urges facing the realities. The onus of enforcing fulfillment of the treaty would fall on Greece, where, the paper alleges, there are intrigues, and where it is felt that the stability of the régime is scarcely of such a character as to support prolonged hostilities.

Alexander Millerand, the Premier, questioned by journalists, refused to make any statement on the Turkish situation, but at San Remo France was considered much more favorable to Turkey than was England.

In Asia Minor, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, continually grows stronger, and is in virtual control.

How Greece Regards Turkish Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—Mr. Romanos, the Greek Minister in Paris, declares that Greece does not anticipate a revision of the Turkish treaty. The fears that have been expressed that Greece is not strong enough to maintain her occupation of Thrace and Smyrna are unfounded. In a military and financial sense the cost will be that the treaty is respected. Smyrna is regarded as essential to Greece, and far from crippling her, will assure development of her trade. Generally, Mr. Romanos dismissed the pessimistic speculations that have recently been made and gave assurance that Greece, without asking the help of the Allies, will be able to make the treaty workable so far as she is concerned.

Clemenceau Policy Attacked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday).—An extraordinary attack appears in the "Matin" on Mr. Clemenceau's policy during the final stages of the war. The Foreign Commissioner of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday asked for a telegram that passed between Mr. Clemenceau and General Franchet d'Espèrey in 1918. Today the journal published one of these messages, prefaced by an interview with Paul Benazet, with big headlines.

The effect of these disclosures, which of course can only be partial and one-sided, is once more to endanger Anglo-French relations. It is suggested that Mr. Clemenceau gave orders to detach from the allied army English divisions to march upon Constantinople under the command of the British general, thus favoring the British policy in Turkey. At the same time, the plans of General Franchet

d'Espèrey were destroyed. He intended to march upon Budapest and Vienna and even to throw the left wing, which was Italian, so far as Munich. The Clemenceau message directed the action of the allied army toward South Russia in pursuance of the scheme of encirclement of the Bolsheviks.

What is claimed is that France would have been in a very different position, not only in relation to enemy countries but in relation to the Allies if she had her armies in enemy capitals. It is claimed that Raymond Poincaré, then President, Aristide Briand, former Premier, and d'Espèrey always wished to end the war by proceeding against Austria with the line of the Danube as the base of operations, while Mr. Clemenceau, who had fought against this policy as a journalist, equally refused to follow it as Premier.

It should be observed that the "Matin" is the journal for which Mr. Poincaré writes.

BRITISH VIEW OF LEAGUE'S POWERS

Arthur J. Balfour Utters Warning Not to "Overload" the League—Explains Why the United States Holds Aloof

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—Arthur J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council, gave the House of Commons an account of the League of Nations' activities on Thursday. The League, he said, had been in existence for six months, but actually operating for only four months. In addition to the secretariat being established, an office has also been installed for registration of treaties, so that in future no treaties shall be valid unless registered and open to inspection by the whole world.

He outlined the various commissions which had been appointed, the last permanent committee being the Tribunal of International Justice, which is now meeting at The Hague, and paid tribute to Elihu Root, the American representative there. Under the provisions of the Peace Treaty, the League had appointed boundary commissions to delimit the Saar Valley, which were now at work, as well as other matters including work in Danzig and Poland and expenditures for sanitary measures there. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's task regarding the repatriation of prisoners from Russia and Siberia was also drawn attention to.

Refers to America

Mr. Balfour expressed a hope that America would be officially represented at the financial conference to be held shortly at Brussels. He said that the League suffered from those who frankly disliked the League, who are sometimes called "men of the world." "The man of the world usually believes nothing good of the world and does not think it capable of improvement."

"It is perfectly true in one sense," he said, "that you will not, within measurable terms, alter the raw material of human nature. It is there and you have to make the best of it. But do not tell me that because the raw material of human nature remains unchanged, human society is never to be improved. It is not only contrary to all faith and hope, but contrary to all experience."

He expressed belief that the League would ultimately make such a disaster as the world has experienced during the last five years absolutely impossible. Among other enemies of the League, he counted those who persuaded themselves that war is a great moralizer. While, of course, all misfortunes may be turned to good account, no sane man could surely think that by multiplying misfortunes, morality and progress are to be promoted. But the most dangerous of all enemies in his opinion are those who think the League does not go far enough and desire to make it a super-state having great naval, military, and air forces, which at a moment's notice could be used in case of a threat of war.

America's Motives Described

One great nation, he said, is at present standing out of the League, and he neither criticized or inquired into the motives which induced America to pause before she entered the League. But undoubtedly one of the motives was the idea that her national sovereignty would be fatally or dangerously interfered with, and he warned enthusiasts of the League against overpressing its claims and saying it was useless unless as a superstate.

Such is not the plan of the League of Nations, and those who framed the League never contemplated it in this way. The main instruments of the League, in his opinion, were not fleets and armies, but delay, discussion, publicity, public opinion, commercial boycott, and arbitration, and if they fail, and only in the last resort, then military measures.

Delay and publicity are not instruments to be used in the middle of a great crisis, but in a peaceful world, which someone desires to disturb. Rearrangement of Europe after war was not work for the League, but is being dealt with by the Supreme Council. The League will break down if overloaded, he said, even now it is strained and crippled by the fact that the United States is not taking part in its labors.

REVIEW OF POLICY BY PREMIER BEFORE GREEK PARLIAMENT

Mr. Venizelos, at Opening of the Chamber, Gives a Memorable Account of His Political Actions During and After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—Following the San Remo Conference, where Greece secured a remarkable triumph in the extension of her pre-war boundaries, Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, delivered a long and interesting speech at the opening of Parliament. He said in part:

"I regret that I cannot, even to yourselves, make known officially the decisions made by the conference at San Remo, as regards the terms of the Peace Treaty with Turkey. I am confident that you will not consider this reserve as lack of confidence in you. It is a measure which has been adopted by all, and I was rather surprised to read that our enemies will be acquainted with the terms of the treaty before the Allies. In truth, the Allies are already aware of the terms of the treaty, but only through their governments, and in accordance with the sanctioned procedure. It has been decided that these terms cannot be made public before they are officially handed over to our enemies. As you are aware, Mr. Millerand was obliged to fall back on this decision of the Supreme Council, in order to avoid acquainting even the Committee of Foreign Powers, or the House of Deputies, with the exact terms of the treaty. I think, however, that in spite of the absence of official communication, this Parliament is no more in doubt as regards the results which our national policy has produced for the country."

Measures of Leniency

"Today, gentlemen, I am about to acquaint you with the measures of leniency which can now, on the definite drafting of the treaty, be adopted without jeopardizing our task."

"I regret that I am unable to herald the complete oblivion of all that has taken place, owing not so much to the extent of the committed crimes as to the stand which my political opponents have taken. The government cannot today offer a hand of reconciliation to those who, it is aware, are determined to refuse such an offer. The government is not disposed to suffer humiliation, nor to give signs of weakness in the carrying out of its policy. But if the government cannot herald the complete oblivion of the past, if it is obliged to put off till a distant future the hope it has of the possibility of such a reconciliation, it deems that it can from this very day lay down some of the power which the martial law, and other laws relative to it, have empowered it, which power it regards as no more necessary today."

After referring to the Amnesty Bill and the numerous dismissals in the government offices, the Premier continued:

"I do not desire to give the impression that we have attained success through sacrifices which I have imposed on certain persons. On the contrary, it has never been my policy to impose sacrifice on anyone; those who have suffered have done so because they have committed wrongs during this great civil struggle, wrongs which were punished by the existing laws. If, under normal circumstances, I belonged to the Opposition, and at the start of the world war I judged that the policy of the King was leading the country to destruction, and had the moral courage to withstand this policy and had started today's results before you, then it would have been my duty to say to you now: 'Forgive me for what I have done, because I have started acting so by abolishing the existing laws, for the purpose of creating a loftier right, and for its sake I beg your forgiveness.' I am not, however, in the position that I have outlined above. I was not the revolutionary, for I was the administrator of the country at the beginning of the world war. I was Chief of the country, not only enjoying the confidence of the majority of the people's representatives in Parliament, but—as the most extreme of my opponents are obliged to admit—I enjoyed as well the real confidence of the overwhelming majority of the Greek people."

"I saw, from the very first moment, the whole meaning of the great struggle which was confronting humanity, and I weighed the results which the victory of the one side and the victory of the other would necessarily bring, and I therefore was appalled at the consequences which the victory of the Germanic block would bring. And I saw clearly that Greece's highest interest placed her in the opposite camp. Moreover, I saw that victory would crown the struggle of the democratic ideas against despotism, and I therefore outlined from the very beginning my policy, according to these forecasts. And when I sought to apply this policy, on the occasion of the Dardanelles expedition, I saw before me the highest official of the State (the King) rising and telling me, 'No, I don't go with you. I will order elections.' And I did not protest against the dissolution of Parliament, which, although in ac-

cordance with the letter of the law, in substance was nothing but the first act of despotism, because the King, the expelled King, had invited at the time in council all the statesmen who had ever governed Greece, and who, at that conference, approved my policy, with the exception of Mr. Theotokis.

"He said to the King on that occasion, 'Be careful, Your Majesty, you must follow the policy of Mr. Venizelos, because though I disagree with him, I am asked today to form a government. I am cognizant of the fact that the Greek people will not be with me, for the Greek people agree with Venizelos.'

Answer of the Greeks

"And while I deemed it best to accept the verdict of the King, taking into consideration the fact that the Kingdom of Greece had been given new territories after the Balkan Wars, which were not represented in the Greek Parliament, and that the period of the Parliament was soon to come to an end in a few months, I accepted therefore, that the verdict of the Greek people should be solicited anew. Elections were carried out in my absence from Greece, and you are aware of the answer of the Greek people to the question placed before them during the elections, namely, if they desired Venizelos and war, or the King and neutrality. The Greek people replied then, and their verdict was, 'We want Venizelos, praying that there may be no war, but should Venizelos desire that there should be war, we trust him and we will follow him even in this.'

"I returned to Greece after the elections. I effected the general mobilization, and I would rather not state at this moment what happened then, but I was once more obliged, as you are aware, to leave office, remaining in Athens for a whole year, expecting all the time repentance, and only when I lost hope altogether of any such repentance on the part of the King, and only when Bulgaria invaded eastern and western Macedonia, I left Athens for Crete; I established there a provisional government, thus dividing the nation in two. I then went to Salonika, establishing the government there, equipping an army which fought by the side of the Allies, and finally I returned to Athens after an absence of nine months. My opponents, gentlemen, accused me of returning to Athens by the help of foreigners, they attribute to me, by way of highest insult, that I appealed to foreign protection in order to impose myself on my country.

Fighting the Common Enemy

"I was the ally of the western powers in Macedonia, and for nine months I continued the struggle by their side, against the common enemy. But there came a time, after the events of November, when we found ourselves under the necessity of severing every connection—which so far we had not broken—with the expelled King. The Greek people, represented by the leader of the great majority, had at that time a monarch who had trampled on the Constitution, and had made rags of it, after stating to the responsible leader of the Administration that he was not obliged to submit his will to that of the people, for he was the brotherly cousin of God, and consequently he could only obey Him. We and our allies in Macedonia, therefore, had behind us a common enemy, he who substantially was nothing but the ally of the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks, to the same extent as I was the ally of the French and of the English. The difference between the King and myself was, that my policy was a straight and honest one, and I had no need to keep it secret, and I heralded it all over the world; whereas the King knew that he was following a policy serving foreign interests, one which was leading the country to perdition, and one which he had not the courage to state in public. He would not say—as I used to state and herald—he would not say that he was the ally of the Germans and of the Bulgarians, but instead he used to state that he desired neutrality, because he would, in this way, save Greece from destruction.

"This enemy at our back had an army at his disposition which, although a fairly dilapidated one, he could use, at the moment of an attack on our part on the Macedonian front, to hit us from the rear, and jeopardize the success of our struggle, and we thought, therefore, that it would be best to get rid of this enemy before we could turn our eyes toward our other enemies, the ones who were in front of us. I demanded of the Allies that I should undertake to execute this work with my army of national defense, but the Allies did not agree with me—not because they considered that my army was not equal to the task, but because they rightly saw that this would be the cause of the shedding of brotherly blood, and would naturally bring a further weakness in the morale of the Greek people. They therefore told me that I should leave the task in their hands, because they were hoping to do it without bloodshed. And I ask you, gentlemen, should I have refused this offer, should I have declined the solution of the question, which excluded the shedding of blood, simply to have had the satisfaction of proving myself more powerful than my opponents? If, therefore, my opponents desire to criticize the policy we have followed, if they desire to turn all the searchlights of criticism on it, we can stand it."

COAL CARRIERS SET ASIDE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—To relieve the coal shortage in New England, the Shipping Board is arranging to allocate sufficient vessels to carry from 400,000 to 500,000 tons of coal monthly to that section from Hampton Roads, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

FRENCH PREMIER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

Mr. Millerand Expected to Meet Mr. Lloyd George in Folkestone Prior to Coming Allied Conference at Spa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters on Friday that, in all probability, prior to the Boulogne conference on Monday, Alexander Millerand, the French Premier, would cross the English Channel to Folkestone on Saturday evening to hold a preliminary conversation with Mr. Lloyd George there, and, if other urgent matters did not necessitate his returning to France on Sunday, he would cross with Mr. Lloyd George and party on Monday morning. Mr. Lloyd George will be accompanied by Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Philip Kerr, Foreign Minister in the Giolitti Cabinet will represent Italy, while Belgium and Japan will also be represented by Paul Hymans and Keishiro Matsui respectively. Mr. Millerand will be accompanied, amongst others, by Marshal Foch and his chief of staff, General Weygand.

The agenda is of a very general nature, including Germany's compliance with the disarmament clauses of the Treaty, and the amount of reparation which French and British financial experts have calculated as being not only fair but within the means of the German people. The question of the resumption of trade relations with Russia will also be gone into fully.

So far, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, the Soviet Government has shown to some extent its good faith in endeavoring to meet the guarantees demanded inasmuch as Enzeli is now said to be evacuated and the British prisoners in Russia have been released and are returning to England. On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd George is able to point to his government's compliance with the requirement that Great Britain shall no longer lend assistance in any shape or form to the present enemies of Russia, by having withdrawn the Black Sea fleet and all the British officers from General Wrangel's forces, and having advised Poland to desist from further aggression. These conversations are all preliminary to the Spa conference, which the Premier announced in the House of Commons, will probably take place on July 5.

Modifications in Conference Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Friday).—A broadening of the basis of the Boulogne conference next Monday to include representatives of Italy, Belgium, and Japan, indicates that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand are already in general accord. The real question in doubt is whether the other powers will agree to the Anglo-French proposals.

These proposals have been arrived at by financial experts, and it remains possible that the two premiers will, in passing from theory to practice, encounter fresh causes of disagreement, but on the main issue the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed there is a complete understanding. Count Storza, for Italy, will ask 15 per cent of the German indemnities, and Japan compensation for the sunken ships and military pensions. There are likely to be other meetings before Spa, if indeed Spa is to be held at all.

A semi-official statement intimates that the manner of making known the inter-allied decisions to the German Government is considered of only secondary importance. Direct negotiations with Germany or an announcement of conclusions through the channel of the Reparations Commission are the two alternatives. It is thought then that nothing is less certain than the Spa conference. With regard to the fixation of the indemnity, the "Echo de Paris" puts in concrete form hints that have been heard to the effect that the total amount will not after all be stated, but a system of annual payments, which may be increased as Germany develops economically, will be adopted. This last solution of course is contrary to the whole idea of the San Remo and Hythe negotiations. It leaves the amount vague, which is an obvious economic disadvantage, but it allows room for illusions, which is doubtless a political advantage.

Technicians all express the opinion that a fixed sum would be better, but, to be precise is to give opportunity for criticism. Keishiro Matsui will represent Japan, and Paul Hymans Belgium. Russia is certain to be discussed and The Christian Science Monitor finds in French official circles a somewhat changed attitude. It is realized that if England resumes relations with Russia, France cannot continue to refuse to do so. Reluctantly, but inevitably, there must be agreement on the question of trade relations with the Soviets, though doubtless months will be passed in settling details of such arrangement.

MEETING OF WORLD COMMERCE CHAMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Thursday).—The international chamber of commerce, which is to be created in Paris next week, will realize the scheme which was decided upon at Atlantic City last year. Commercial men of England, France, America, Belgium and Italy and other countries, will take

part in the biggest trade meeting of its kind ever held. A central office, at which all countries will be represented, is to be set up in the French capital. Their information concerning the needs and output of the various countries will be collated and made available. International congresses will be arranged.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS BUILD OWN HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office LONDON, Ontario.—Chief of those to suffer on account of the widespread scarcity of homes, veterans of the war in this city have taken one of the most effective methods of meeting the difficulty, and are building scores of houses themselves, by a system of co-operative construction they devised to beat the prevailing high costs. In the newer districts of the city returned soldiers have been putting up houses without the assistance of professional carpenters, masons or architects, and have been turning out creditable houses. There are no shacks among them and the masonry and the framework, inspected by city officials, have been pronounced first class.

The soldiers, on their return from overseas, were met by a scarcity of houses such as had never prevailed in Ontario before. Houses could not be rented at any price, and building costs prohibited enterprises of this kind by individuals with limited capital. Housing schemes financed by the city provided only partial relief, since provincial regulations in this respect had to be followed by the municipality. Consequently scores of returned men with only a few hundred dollars available were forced to embark on schemes of their own or go homeless.

Houses began to spring up in the annexed districts as a result of exchange of labor among the veterans. The work was mostly done on these homes after dark, wives of the men frequently holding a lamp while the husbands drove nails. With a framework of a home partially erected, credit from banks and building societies was available to purchase more material and the homes progressed fairly rapidly. They are mostly built on wide lots, with plenty of garden space behind, in a portion of the city best suited for the homes of workingmen, with shade and space for the children to play.

MR. TAFT FORECASTS AMERICA IN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE, Ohio.—Speaking at a dinner given here Thursday night by the Maryland branch of the English Speaking Union of America, at which he and Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador, were guests of honor, former President William H. Taft said that America could not escape the League of Nations, and that the League would be adopted after the "obscuring lights" of the election had been dimmed.

"The war brought us new responsibilities, new burdens," Mr. Taft said. "It is natural, therefore, that we should be slow in adjusting ourselves to these new conditions."

Mr. Taft concluded, "We are anxious for a solution of England's troubles. We know that we have no right to interfere with England's internal problems."

NEW CANADIAN LINE FOR PACIFIC TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Captain Robert Dollar, head of the steamship line of that name, who has just returned here after an absence of several months, is a great believer in the future development of trans-Pacific trade. In the course of an interview, he said that his company was establishing a river service connecting Shanghai and Hankow with Chungking, 1700 miles inland on the Yangtze river. Two boats were being put on this run and the number will be increased as business demands. He said that this service would greatly augment the Chinese trade with Vancouver and other Pacific coast ports.

Speaking of trade in general on the Pacific, Captain Dollar states that there is considerable freight offering for his line, despite Chinese exchange and the Japanese situation. The fact that the United States is putting dozens of freighters on the run to the Orient is making a considerable difference in the offerings. These American vessels are put on for two reasons, to capture trade and, secondly, to give employment for these vessels which have been turned out in large numbers and must be utilized.

WOMEN'S CAUSE IN BELGIUM ADVANCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday).—The Chamber of Deputies on Thursday declared women eligible to become members of the Chamber and Senate, by 144 votes against 10.

FRANCHISE BILL ABANDONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—The Labor Party's Representation of the People Bill to confer the franchise on women on the same lines as on men, by reducing the age limit from 30 to 21, has, after many acrid debates in committee, where it encountered strenuous opposition, been reported to the House and abandoned.

BRITISH PRISONERS FREED BY SOVIETS

Mr. Lloyd George's Demand to Russian Trade Delegate Is Effective—Mr. Krassin's Interview With Economic Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday).—Following the demand of the Premier that the Soviet Government should release British prisoners, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor now learns that H. V. Keeling, an English workman and trade unionist, and a man named Raynor, have been released. Mr. Keeling went to Russia in the early part of 1914 and worked as a machinist and was later employed by the Bolshevik Government. He escaped in the beginning of 1919 and wrote a frank criticism of the Soviet régime in a book he published called "Bolshevism." In the summer of 1919, he returned to Russia as correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, traveling with W. T. Goode, when he was imprisoned.

He and Mr. Raynor are now at Reval, along with Mrs. Philip Snowden, Clifford Allen, Haden Guest, Mr. Russell and Mr. Young, all members of the British Labor delegation. It is expected that Mr. Keeling will promptly refute the optimistic account of the Soviet régime issued by George Lansbury, editor of the Labor paper the Daily Herald.

The Bolshevik representative, Leonid Krassin, accompanied by Victor Nogin, N. Klishke and Solomon Rosovsky, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is informed, attended a meeting of the committee of the Supreme Economic Council on Thursday, but the proceedings were private and no statement of any significance has been issued.

Mr. Krassin, it is understood, was presented with a number of questions on the economic situation in Russia, to which he expects to reply some time next week after he has communicated with Nicholas Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier. Amongst other things, Mr. Krassin must provide guarantees as to the contracts and the safety of allied merchants who may visit Russia for purposes of trade. It is understood that Mr. Krassin's preliminary report shows a surplus of 15,000,000 tons of corn available for export, along with large quantities of petroleum, textile products, and foodstuffs.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons on Thursday stated that he could add nothing regarding the negotiations with the Russian trade delegation to his statements made on June 3 and June 7. He added that the American Government had been kept informed of the progress of events, and America has already nominated an expert to take part in the economic discussions, Japan and Belgium having also intimated their intention of taking part.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters that Mr. Krassin visited Prince Frouse, the Persian Foreign Minister, on Thursday night, but the result of their long interview will not be communicated to the press at present.

Polish Retreat From Kiev

NEW YORK, New York.—A Warsaw cable dispatch yesterday, to the Polish Bureau of Information, says: "General Haller, chief of the general staff of the Polish Army, declares the retreat from Kiev was decided upon for strategic reasons, and was effected in perfect order without any fighting. He praises the valor of the Ukrainians, who under the leadership of Pavlenko and Bezoutenko, are co-operating with the Polish Army. General Haller declared that the local successes of the Bolsheviks will have no permanent influence on the military situation."

"In the region of the Beresina the Bolshevik offensive was completely repulsed and the former Polish front almost completely restored."

FRENCH PLANS FOR TWO-YEAR SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Thursday).—Andrew Lefevre, Minister of War, before the Commission on Armies, intimated that it was not possible to reduce the French obligatory army service to a shorter period than two years. He is preparing a bill in this sense. The present period of service is three years and the Minister declared that the world situation was not yet sufficiently settled to admit of a small army. Paul Benazet announced that he would propose a period of one year, and Mr. Abrami, a former Minister, expressed himself in favor of the project drawn up by the headquarters staff last year, which concluded that one year's service was sufficient.

QUIET REIGNS AT VALONA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy (Friday).—The "Messaggero" states that complete quiet now reigns at Valona, and points out that the ultimatum of Italy for the withdrawal of Albanians and the restitution of Albania expired on Thursday. The Flume correspondent of the "Messaggero" reports that the followers of Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio have requested that they be sent to Albania and that d'Annunzio himself should accompany them.

DR. MAYER'S DECISION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Thursday).—With regard to the suggestion that Dr. Mayer von Kaufbeuren, the German

chargé d'affaires at Paris, has been asked to enter the German Cabinet, it is understood here that no such proposal has been made. The German Wolff agency announces that he has refused the post of chancellor but the explanation is given here that Charles Trimborn, leader of the Center Party, who was selected to form a Cabinet, in looking for someone who would effectively exercise the functions of chancellor or vice-chancellor, intends nevertheless to remain at the head of the Ministry. Dr. Mayer is not disposed to accept the post, it is said. "He has," says a well-informed personality, "taken to heart his work in Paris, and has an ardent wish to see realized the resumption of full commercial and diplomatic relations with France."

RAILWAYMEN PLAN IRISH SETTLEMENT

Delegates From North and South Ireland Meet With Railwaymen in England and Name Deputation to Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BRISTOL, England (Friday).—J. H. Thomas, secretary, and the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen are enthusiastic over the result of the conference here on Thursday with representatives of the Irish branches of the union, inasmuch as members from the north, as well as from the south of Ireland, representing Ulster and Sinn Féin opinion, came together and, acting as a committee, produced three resolutions as follows:

"First—That we indorse the action of our executive committee in calling this conference and also in summoning the trades union congresses for Great Britain and Ireland. In order that Labor may have an opportunity of expressing its opinion, and, if possible, finding a solution of the whole Irish problem;

"Second—That this conference is satisfied that the present murders and outrages in Ireland are an inevitable result of the government's failure to govern Ireland in accordance with the wishes of the people. We condemn such outrages by all parties and appeal to the Irish people themselves to take all steps to protect human life and property, and equally to the government to prevent provocation caused by sending munitions to Ireland;

"Third—That in order that the government may fully understand and appreciate the serious situation now existing in Ireland and the grave danger of continuance of violence, we request Mr. Thomas to arrange an interview with the Prime Minister and appoint a deputation, to be composed of north and south Ireland delegates, and trust that they may succeed in making such proposals as will create an atmosphere that will enable a real and permanent solution to be found."

Arrangements have been made for a deputation to meet Mr. Lloyd George in London on Friday. Mr. Thomas, in handing the resolutions to the press said: "The fact that these decisions have been arrived at, in my judgment, the best guarantee that if the same spirit prevailed among those responsible, something really tangible might be done." The committee consisted of five members from the north, five members from the south of Ireland, and five members from the National Union of Railwaymen's executive.

WISCONSIN GOVERNOR FORCES RENT ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin Legislature passed Gov. Emanuel L. Philipp's bill to prevent rent profiteering in Milwaukee after the Governor had threatened to immediately call another special session of the Legislature if they were not enacted.

The first of the new measures provides that the State Railroad Commission shall have power to regulate rents, differing from the New York state law, which fixes a certain percentage of profit. The railroad commission under the Wisconsin law will hold public proceedings and exercise the same control over rental rates as over public utilities.

The civil courts of Milwaukee County have been given power to grant a stay of eviction not exceeding nine months where the judge believes it necessary that the tenant retain the property for that period.

Landlords are required to give two months' notice before requiring a tenant to move. The old law required only one month.

These laws will go into effect immediately upon the signature of Governor Philipp, which is assured.

SCHOOL FOR WOMEN VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office PINE BLUFF, Arkansas.—In order that the women of Arkansas may become better informed concerning local, county, state and national government, as well as on all public problems, the University of Arkansas is holding a citizenship school. The Arkansas League of Women Voters is cooperating.

DEMAND BY CLOTHING WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Following the expiration on June 1 of the agreement between the Boston manufacturers and the clothing workers union, the latter has presented a demand for a minimum wage scale providing for an average increase of 17.4 per cent.

MR. GOMPERS AGAIN FEDERATION LEADER

President of American Federation of Labor Re-elected by Practically Unanimous Vote at the Montreal Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office MONTREAL, Quebec.—Without a contest, and with but one dissenting voice, that of James A. Duncan of Seattle, Washington, Samuel Gompers was yesterday re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor and received a stirring ovation when nominated, and again when the announcement of election was made. The delegates rose and cheered for several minutes.

The president, returning thanks, said: "I want you to know that it is my earnest desire to serve the cause of the working people of our common countries, and for the whole world, and by that to serve all the people of our countries and of the whole world. It will be impossible for me to refrain from giving that service, whether as president of the federation from giving that service, is service, and if as president I have larger and better opportunities to serve than I would have in the ranks, it is simply an accident. There is an old saying that it is difficult to teach an old dog new tricks. I have reached that time when I cannot learn new tricks. But my mind is receptive, and I am vain enough to believe that there is not a day nor an hour which passes that I do not learn something new."

"I am receptive to suggestions and to thoughts and actions, and to conform our movement to the expediency of anything that can or will contribute toward the general welfare and betterment of the great body of workers of our countries and of the world."

Mr. Gompers then explained to the convention, in reply to criticisms published in the United States, why the federation was not presenting to the Republican and Democratic parties the demand decided when the federation, by almost unanimous vote, declared for restoration of the right for light beer and light wine. While they had not changed their policy or view upon that subject, they believed that, in so far as the rights and freedom and activities of the labor movement were concerned, they had to do things that were immediately essential.

That there is a widespread movement in many parts of the United States to form mounted constabulary bodies, whose real purpose would be to work toward crushing the labor movement was stated by a delegate, David Williams of the State Federation of Pennsylvania, in discussion of the report of the resolutions committee on a resolution on the state of affairs in Duquesne in that State, where, it was stated, the Mayor has prohibited all public meetings. It was stated that a representative of Labor, endeavoring to hold meetings, has been arrested.

It was therefore asked that the federation extend to President Wilson an invitation to address a meeting in Duquesne on the subject of free speech and free assembly, and, under the auspices of the federation.

The resolutions committee indorsed the resolution and added a direction to the Executive Council to use its best endeavors to have Congress investigate the "tyrannical, brutal and un-American oppression in Duquesne."

Other delegates said that there were campaigns all over the United States to have state bodies of constabulary raised. Unless there was an awakening, said these speakers, the rule of the machine gun would be substituted for the constitution of the United States. The convention unanimously adopted the report.

The convention unanimously passed another resolution on free speech. It recited that there was an unmistakable effort being made by hostile interests to deny the rights of free speech and free assembly, as shown in the steel centers of Pennsylvania and the coal fields of Kentucky and West Virginia. It called for the federa-

tion to declare once more "That the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly are inalienable ones, and beyond the power of any judge, court, legislative body or administrative official to qualify, modify, abrogate, or suspend."

The convention unanimously passed a resolution against military training in schools and against the establishment of compulsory military service or training as "unnecessary and un-American." The introduction of military schools was styled as the first step in the development of mechanical obedience, the result of which was loss of all initiative. The world war had proved the fallacy of the theory that military preparedness was the best protection against war, while the inculcation of mechanical obedience, through military training, had made Germany a menace to the civilized world.

The convention endorsed the Executive Council's recommendation that the fourth Sunday in May should be observed as "Labor memorial day," and that the Sunday preceding Labor Day should be observed as Labor Sunday.

PRESIDENT SIGNS WATER POWER BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A statement was issued from the White House last evening which said: "The President, having been advised by the Attorney-General in a formal opinion that the adjournment of Congress does not deprive him of the 10 days allowed by the Constitution for the consideration of a measure, but only, in case of disapproval, of the opportunity to return the measure with his reasons to the House in which it originated, has signed the following bills, each within the 10-day period, of course. The bills not signed fail to become law under the usual practice."

"H. R. 3184, an act to create a federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto, and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes."

The other bills are comparatively unimportant.

PRINCE OF WALES IN SYDNEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office SYDNEY, New South Wales (Friday).—The Prince of Wales on Thursday held a levee and investiture. Afterward an impromptu levee was held for the purpose of receiving mothers and wives of fallen soldiers. Amongst the organizations which presented addresses to the Prince of Wales was the Million Club, in which he manifested great interest. One of the objects of the club is to encourage immigration. He received several veterans.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Friday).—Owing to the scarcity of railway trucks a serious coal shortage is being experienced in the Rand and many people are affected. Thousands of tons of coal are available within a short distance of the Rand, where the retail price is only £1 per ton, but merchants are unable to obtain supplies. Strong representations are being made to the government.

COAL SHORTAGE IN RAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Friday).—Owing to the scarcity of railway trucks a serious coal shortage is being experienced in the Rand and many people are affected. Thousands of tons of coal are available within a short distance of the Rand, where the retail price is only £1 per ton, but merchants are unable to obtain supplies. Strong representations are being made to the government.

JOURNALISTS TO VISIT PRAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday).—A British and American journalistic mission will leave here for Prague on Monday next to attend the Tzecho-Slovakian festival of freedom. The mission consists of 50 members, including Lord Dunsany, H. G. Wells, C. R. Nevinson, George Waters and Robert Nichols.

PRESS UPHOLDS MR. GIOLITTI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ROME, Italy (Friday).—All newspapers comment favorably on John Giolitti's circular to prefects and there is now no newspaper in Italy which is opposed to him.

"Combination"—The Small Instep Shoe



Style 107

The Coward Shoe

If your shoes wrinkle or pucker over the instep and under the arch you should wear "Combination"—the Coward Instep Fit Shoe—which is made two sizes smaller over the instep than the regular size upper.

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"I will say a few words at random. And do you listen at random?"

Dean Swift and His Mantle

The assiduous reader of newspapers may have seen in the American journals mention made here and there of a political convention in gathering at Chicago, where certain gentlemen will put on or have put on certain other gentlemen in nomination for the presidency of the United States. It would appear that as yet no way has been devised for dispensing with this performance by either the Republican or the Democratic parties and we must be content, as is no more than our duty, with the spectacle of an agglomeration of patriots exercising the rights of freemen at a temperature over which they have no control. I refer now to that degree of heat marked by a thermometer, a physical thing, and not in any way to those frailties, enthusiasms, intrigues, nobilities, aspirations, deep depressions and divergences that mark the sophisticated way of politics, for politics will never be mentioned here at random, or otherwise, even though William Goodwin's definition of politics gives me a very good excuse. Alas, it is of something calmer and more academic that I shall make bold to speak in this, my sabbath sermon, namely, the mode of telling the public about the convention, and in order to do this, we must first go to Dublin, where Jonathan Swift lived, worked, wrote and ate his burning, his disappearing, from a human standpoint, went the brain.

It has been pointed out that Swift was a great journalist; I have no reference to the diurnal utterances that Stella saw on paper, but mean, if you better like the word, that he was a great newspaper writer that constantly turned out a series of magnificent leaders that had the strength and quivering sharpness of a bar of steel and yet were written in an English that is unknown of the average leader-writer today, though it is plain that Mr. Bernard Shaw in some expository prose in which are encased certain of his opinions has made a close and most profitable study of the Dean's style. But Swift knew how to talk to men; not the men by whom some comprehend those that are bachelors of arts and have clean linen with the morning paper, but all men that walk and sit and have anything to do with the working of this great machine. With these and with the bachelors he talked homespun of the finest and used his great intellect on common sense. This, however, was not his work; he wanted to convince a body of constituencies, or pull down a minister or tighten up a test-oath, when he wrote these and he greatly succeeded, sometimes against very redoubtable antagonists. Antagonists? Maybe, at that time, but to you and me, actors with him upon that gorgeous, restless yet stately stage, where what would furnish materials for a trace of professors' local fame, was but regarded as the ordinary mental equipment of a man of the world, quite as he had a small sword and had his wig powdered. Small wonder we commonplace millions call it "the Augustan Age"; did you ever realize the deep depths to which education in America has fallen when one that has the three R's of book learning and its practice is called "scholarly"?

Swift did more than write matter of this kind and that is why I can use his name in this connection; he was a great describer. A man that could paint the bachelors as he did and write some of the dialogue that he wrote, was just the man to write about a political convention. Other writers, some of them gentlemen of a very pretty repute, have been persuaded to leave their cloistered studies to describe what their minds saw at the Chicago convention. They have told us how the delegates perished and how they took off their coats (Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge did not take off his coat, and we are to remind ourselves that the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was not founded for nothing); they have told us how the orators bellowed and the devotees rebelled and waved little flags and walked and marched and in other ways confirmed some of Nietzsche's more amiable theories; one gentleman, whose rich, Iberian fancy has courted place itself at the disposal of the American public, has made the astounding discovery that the convention was like a bullring; nay, carried forward by a volcanic imagination that will have no denying, he says that the delegates were not only performers, but spectators, that is to say, toro, toradores, picadores and holders of two pesos seats. I grant the rich aptness of the simile, but I am bound to ask you, reader, would the kindly Swift have taken this view of his fellow men? He might perhaps have likened the delegates to pigs, or dogs, or ill-mannered horses or, mayhap, to the smaller and more incessant species of monkeys, but to bulls and the fighters and irritators of bulls, could he have compared them? Let us not believe it, but be content with the

certain knowledge that had he touched these matters at all, it would have been to write some pages of such manly, hard-hitting prose, as neither you nor I shall compass before the harvest moon come again.

Now, of course, it is plain enough that so far as the Dean's writings go, they must take his place; in the flesh he is not here, so that we must look elsewhere, and who (ah, reader, you are beginning to guess), and who, I ask a delighted and expectant public, who is better fitted to report the next, the Democratic convention, than Mr. George Bernard Shaw? It is therefore proposed that the services of the devisor of "The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet" be secured at once, that a battleship be dispatched to Britain's shores to return with the distinguished analyst-to-be and such other and further steps be taken in the premises as shall seem wise and fitting. I cannot conceive a better choice. In the first place, there is no writer that holds such clear views on the virtues, enlightenment, and practical value of the majority system as Mr. Shaw. The profound axiom of modern constitutional law that the opinion of 51 fools must prevail over that of 49 sensible men (all ideal commonwealths are on the basis of 100), has long aroused the liveliest emotions in Mr. Shaw's bosom. In the next place, Mr. Shaw loves the United States and the hardy citizenry thereof, indeed, has sometimes made reference to them in a way that betrayed an unconfessed yearning for the western world. In the third place, he is an Irishman, and in the fourth place, he is a vegetarian. These assembled facts are overwhelming. There are but two courses left open to the intelligent electorate of the most intelligent country in the universe: either to abolish the convention system or to establish Mr. Shaw as permanent reporter of the conventions of all parties, with the privilege of dramatizing his reports, the profits of publication of such plays to be divided between Mr. Shaw and the trustees of the Smithsonian Institution. It is not always the lot of every one that proposes a benevolent reform in political procedure to feel sure that it will be acclaimed (a stately word) by all with whom it has to do, but I feel sure that this radical, yet agreeable change will be eagerly welcomed by all political parties, by Mr. Shaw, and by a long-suffering public, which will have a chance at last to see something worth reading. Once embarked upon his grateful task, Mr. Shaw will not only show us what delegates to a convention seem to be, but what they really would be if they could and what they would say if they dared and what they would do were not their right hind legs so impeded. In this way, the public will be kept informed and at the same time many novel ideas will be expounded to it, until some fine, progressive day all shall merrily confess that they have ever meant the exact opposite of what they said.—J. H. S.

THE LANTERN

The glory of a winter sunset flung its veils of misty gold over miles of rambling, hillside buried under a smooth blanket of snow. To have enjoyed standing in the midst of that white expanse was to feel the comfort of the great isolation. There were no tracks to mar the jeweled beauty of it, with the exception of one narrow, wavering path that led up from the distant valley to the door of a low log cabin that stood in utter peace in the shadow of a clump of blue firs. The wrinkled quizzical face on the knocker of the oak door seemed to smile at the frail tunes that rippled out from the feathery branches into the silence.

The gold deepened into rose and shadows of purple. The door of the cabin opened, with a little sigh in its hinges. A man and a dog came out and trudged slowly down the beaten pathway. The man was clad in rough clothes, with a brilliant line of orange muffer showing under the firm chin. The dog, a lean, satin-smooth hound, carried himself with great pride.

Swinging gently in the man's hand was a lantern that was square and made of twisted black iron. The two walked on down the pathway until they came to a post with an iron bracket. "And if a stranger comes into our country tonight he will find the way," the man half-whispered as he hung the lantern. The flare of a match threw a quick red shadow against the snow. The small round globe twinkled a moment, then glowed steadily. The great brown eyes of the dog stared speculatively at the man, the lantern, the rolling valley. From an open space in the road far down in the valley a tinkling shower of sleigh bells notes came to echo against a snow-freighted shaft of black rock that stood as a sentinel to guard the cabin.

SCHOOL LIBRARY WORK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
A new system in managing the high school library is being tried in the Corona high school library, Corona, Riverside County, California. This library has been placed in charge of two graduate students at the high school who have had instruction in library schools and who have certificates as assistant librarians. It is their duty to systematize the work generally performed by the librarian of a public library. The principal of the school acting as adviser in the work. A system of cooperation between the English department of the high school and the public library training class has also worked out, whereby those students who desire to prepare themselves for library work may receive credit for their work in the library class, substituting library work for their regular classroom instruction in English every second day.

OLD MARKET HOUSES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is offered for sale at the present time in England a wonderful old house with a very strange story. It is the residence known as "The Grange," on the outskirts of the old town of Leominster in Herefordshire; "Lemster," as locally it is known. The story of this house is worth telling. It was, in fact, until 1853, the old market house and Butter Cross of the town, and was, apart from the ancient Priory church, the greatest ornament of Leominster.

Built in 1633, it was and is the finest of the works of that very remarkable architect, John Abel, who wrought almost exclusively in wood, and who was given the title of "King's Carpenter," alike in recognition of his architectural ability in that way, and of his loyalty to King Charles and his usefulness at the siege of Hereford. Abel was largely employed in Herefordshire and the Welsh marches. He designed and built the town halls and market houses of Hereford, Brecon, and Weobley, which have, unhappily, long been swept away on the plea of



The Market House, Wootton Bassett

making "improvements." Leominster was no whit better than those unappreciative towns; but while those other examples have been destroyed, this has survived. Not, however, by grace of the town, which in fact found it occupying too much space at the intersection of the principal streets, and sold it at auction for £25. Nay, even more, this foremost example of timber-framed architecture of the seventeenth century was sold again to Mr. Arkwright of Hampton Court, who offered it again to the town as a free present. The gift was refused. He then rebuilt it outside the town on the spot it still occupies.

Jacobean Style

The style of this old building exhibits the steady growth of the Renaissance, and throughout all its profuse carvings may be noticed that adapted classicism which came later to be known as "Jacobean." The upper story, which served as the town hall, was supported on a series of



Leominster Market House

sturdy oaken Ionic pillars. The open arched lower story was the butter market. For the purpose of a rest, the house has been inclosed, and a wing has been added at the back. Otherwise John Abel's work remains exactly as it was. On the frieze above the lower story run Latin and English rhymed inscriptions of a piously proverbial nature and reflects the precepts of that age.

Fortunately, a good many examples of quaint old market houses are left. Also in Herefordshire, at Ross, stands the open-arched market house built in 1670, of sandstone. It has an odd Italian appearance. The market house of Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire, also of the seventeenth century, has, like most of the others, outgrown its original use, and the space beneath is railed off, and contains such trophies as the stocks and a Russian gun.

Truro market house, down in Cornwall, was rebuilt in an ugly, sprawling way, and no relic is left of the old building except a curious tablet, worked in granite, bearing the name of Jenkins Daniel, Mayor in 1615, and the admonishing rhyme:

Who seeks to find eternal treasure
Must use no guile in weight or measure.
Oddly spelled, his inscription seems to have been a needed reminder, if we are to judge from the old records of dealing with market folk who gave less than they were supposed to do.

scription dates it back to the time of Queen Elizabeth; and in a recess above stands the effigy of Richard, Duke of York. The Market Square ceased in 1869 to be a marketing center, upon the opening of the new market buildings.

Ledbury market house, a century or more older than the time of John Abel, is one of the numerous such timbered Herefordshire buildings, and of considerable size; supported on 16 sturdy oaken pillars. No market now occupies its long arched ground-floor. Indeed, we find generally that modern needs in all considerable and prosperous towns have altogether outgrown these buildings of our ancestors, who, frugal-minded folk that they were, so designed their market houses that they contrived a double debt to pay: being market houses and butter crosses below and town halls above. We have indeed so advanced that today not even the old-fashioned name of "town hall" (which yet earlier was simpler still—"town house") will serve us. We must style them "municipal buildings"; to fit, no doubt, the odious term "municipality" in lieu of the good, honest English "town council."

Pembroke, one of the forgotten and

greatly decayed little Herefordshire towns, is now not more than a village; but its market house remains: a top-sided timbered building with hoary lichened roof, looking like a cart-shed; for which purpose it really is now used, when in use at all. For centuries have passed since marketing was known here.

A Forlorn Hamlet

Surely the most forlorn "remote, melancholy, slow" of these derelict townlets must be Heskett Newmarket, away in a little-visited part of Cumberland. Newmarket is a name which has long since lost its savor. Like that of the infinitely better-known place in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk (for that town is in both those counties), it is very ancient, probably of twelfth-century date. It is now the merest village, but the town-hall building is there to this day, and so is the market house, a slate-roofed, open-sided shed supported by four rough stone columns. The August and September wool fairs used to be important here. There is a good deal of curious gossip about Heskett Newmarket in that not very well-known book, the "Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices," a collaborated affair between Wilkie Collins and Charles Dickens, telling the story of their holiday in these parts in 1857.

At Mildenhall, in Suffolk, one of the very numerous little towns of East Anglia which were once market towns, there remains an octagonal building of weatherbeaten oak posts, a pyramidal leaded roof, variously styled the "market house" and "market cross." At Windsor there still stands that market house designed by Sir Christopher Wren, with the usual pillared open-sided ground floor, which has not merely the customary pillars following the lines of the building's walls, but others placed midway, to give an extra support to the floor above. The local story has it that Wren added these intermediate supports only under protest, and at the desire of the town council, who dreaded the collapse of so extensive an unsupported area of flooring. The story then proceeds to add that Wren, in installing the pillars which he considered were not required so placed them that their capitals did not quite touch the beams. Thus, it is said, the flooring still actually remains without the desired extra supports; it not having, in all the 150 years which have passed, sunk by so much as an inch. Thus, we are told, did Wren save his professional pride.

But it is a vain tale; one of those legends which arose no one knows how; to finally be discredited no one knows when. Finally, in the elaborate sixteenth century Yarn Market in midst of the broad village street of Dunster in Somerset we have the old meeting-place of buyers of the Kerseymerie cloths once made in that place. Orately set about with gabled dormer windows, roofed with oaken shingles weathered to a lovely color, and crested with a vane, it makes the fortune, in a picturesque sense, of that quiet village, whence all cloth-weaving has long departed.

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THE PASSING OF THE CABBY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A sun that, close to twilight, had lost its searching touch, poked its cooler, smiling way down through the opulent canopy of a great maple tree, and dappled the dusty bricks of the city sidewalk. The windows in most of the houses that lined the street had hidden themselves behind sphinx-like wooden barricades for the summer, and about the usually trim steps there was a faint hint of lack of care—a scrap of torn paper on the third step from the bottom of one house—a little whirl of faded maple "pinchers" stirring infrequently in the corner of an upper step of another, like lost, sleepy children.

Under the spreading, gently twining branches stood a conveyance which, if it had been yellow would have made one think of Cinderella's pumpkin coach, with its squat, plump figure. Reflected in its satin-bright surface was the clear image of a kitten, a lean, sprightly kitten that sat on the inner edge of the walk, industriously washing its face, late in the day though it was for ablutions. Between the shafts of the cab there rested a sorrel horse of attenuated figure and nonchalant bearing. Furry ears flopped occasionally as a fly or some other thing of the air winged too close and the quite splendid tail whisked absently. The closed eyes and nodding head made one wonder if the horse might not presently slip quietly down and sprawl full length in order to sleep quite comfortably.

The owner of this somewhat contradictory turnout was draped negligently over the extreme left end of the seat, one knee crossed over the other, one very large foot in its soft shoe swinging to and fro beating time in the air to a minor whistled rendition of "Bringing in the Sheaves." He whistled this neutral tune over a closely scrutinized and carefully folded newspaper, or a dog-eared, paper-bound classic.

There was gayety in both the brilliant brass buttons and the green hue to which the man's frock coat had faded, and his beaver hat that sat, at the least suspicion of a rakish angle, over the fringe of grizzled hair, bore unmistakable evidence of long and careful cherishing. In spite of wrinkles in the cheerful face with its vicissitudes of life, there was an almost impish look, as one who might say "Well—what would you?" The sun shines. Even if there are not so many patrons as in winter it is quite cool under this tree and those who pass, even if they do not require my services, frequently say a particular word to Plato—so what would you? And there would follow no explanation of the rather ornate name for the sorrel horse.

Plato's owner is but one of the many figures—you may see them in any city—that retain to us something of the picturesqueness that seems peculiar to the more leisurely days that are past. What of this old guard who, yesterday, were familiar sights on the well-kept corners of the stately city avenues where, between their regular appointments, they waited for chance customers? Exchanging jokes with the pin-wheel and balloon man and carrying a bag of birds, or squirrels. And those proud, high-stepping horses that stood like well-trained soldiers between the metal-jointed shafts, with a faint musical jingle of a slender bright bell attached to the glistening collar whenever they moved?

With speeding, shrieking motors fast encroaching on the conveyances that once had the right of way, the situation has been variously viewed by the driver. Most of them could not bring themselves to make the change from driving an animal that had, in many cases, not only been their staunch friend of years, but which was, even in the most extraordinary situation, quite dependable, to undertake managing—they rarely had the bravery to call it driving—one of "them there contraptions." It amounted practically to desecration in the minds of most of them!

To be sure, in some cases there were drivers so pliable that they had taken the leap with a grin, and now drove a horse or a motor according to the wish of their patrons. Certain patrons of long years would under no condition consider it at all decent to be seen careering about the streets in a horseless carriage! For them the elderly, placid horses had been kept and, attached to the maroon barouche, still pursued their decorous way up and down the city avenues on bright mornings, to conduct calm gentlemen on their polite shopping expeditions. Then there were the others who had met the rising tide of modernism with a resigned "Well, I suppose we must do as others do"—and had said, with a sinking of the heart, "You may—er—bring the closed car, John—at nine," and looked studiously in the other direction when John arrived, rather than meet the

sort of "Ah-ha!" twinkle in his eye. As he himself would say, "There's thim as likes one an thim as likes another, M'm."

This coachman had such a reputation for good humor and even temper that the most temperamental officers, whose beat covered that important intersection of streets, frequently fished an apple or two during their travels to bring to his horses. During the quieter periods of the morning they would stand and idly chat with the "Old Un" about this and that and the other thing in life. Or would occasionally hoist a rosy baby that toddled about in the patch of grass within sight of the benches that held gossiping nursemaids, so that she might poke out a dimpled chubby hand and "pat the horsey." They could do this in perfect safety with the "Old Un's" horses for they knew that they were well bred and could be relied upon not to nip at children's fingers.

There is one particular "Old Un" I have in mind who had made enough money to live at ease in his latter years. He had himself spent a frugal lifetime, had fed his horses on the best in the land, had had his carriages painted and overhauled once each two years, and had otherwise discharged his obligations as a good business man and an honorable citizen. Once, on the frail wind of gossip from no one knows what source, there had been a story of his buying coal and shoes for a poor family, but when some one had jokingly poked him in the region of his ribs, and made some quip about his being a guardian angel, he had colored furiously and snorted "Ow—gwan wit' yuh." However they knew that it was quite possible that he had done such a thing, although if asked how they knew it they could not possibly have told. Nevertheless with whatever expenses he had, he had managed to plan sufficiently well to retire. He lived in a plain three-room cottage in an obscure part of the city, with a family of five outrageously spoiled cats, and although he had no one to keep house for him the house was always a model of neatness.

It was also known that every evening after he had read practically every word of a very conservative and dignified newspaper and a chapter in the Old Testament, which served him instead of a novel, he put on his coat and a soft, comfortable hat and idled around the corner to the clean, airy stable which he had built some years before for the housing of his partners. "Just 't' see if they're tucked in aright"—was how he defended himself when anyone scoffed at him for an old Betty.

Now everything was different. True, as the gossips had it, he had made enough money to live on. But one by one his patrons had gone away or had bought motors, or for one reason or another had failed to engage any coachman in his place. He had that consolation. A good many of them still kept in touch with him—not infrequently a glittering motor would roll up to his modest door and a charmingly frocked matron would descend with a small basket containing jellies or cakes or a salad, or perhaps an old book unearthed in housecleaning, or a newspaper with something especially interesting in it. And at her dinner table that evening there was very apt to be interposed in the recounting of the day's events: "I saw Michael today. He is well and happy." And "At a good" was the comfortable, grunted reply from the man of the house, who had learned to hold in respect the "old fella."

Two horses Michael kept. Nellie and Napoleon had found, through years of companionship, places in the great warm heart. Once he had rebuked some thoughtless person who asked why he hadn't sold them too with "Sell Nellie and Napoleon? Cut off my right hand?"

Nellie and Napoleon had not particularly realized what an honor it was to them to be singled out and kept, when other horses were sold by other drivers. The first night they had been alone in the stable they had stared contemplatively at the empty stalls and had gazed reflectively at each other and whinnied gently. That was the only attention they ever paid outwardly to the change from the old order to the new. And Michael had kept just enough work to give them the necessary exercise. If no patron required his services he hitched up just the same and drove slowly up and down the smooth, splendid avenue for an hour or two, stopping once or twice to exchange a word with the grinning policeman who poked good-natured fun at him for being "swell enough 't' retire."



Reich and Lierre
RICH AND LEE-A-VER

THE WAX FIGURE UP-TO-DATE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days of highly trained specialists a real "Jack-of-all-trades" is a decided novelty. If a man be an illustrator, we let it go at that, never dreaming that he might possibly be able to mold a piece of clay as well. Sometimes he can also fashion a hen-coop or make a Welsh rarebit with rare skill; but, being an illustrator, naturally we think he should be oblivious to other serious interests.

And so, when we find a man who is at once modest, and a sculptor, painter, architect, carpenter, scenic artist, stage director, and in all blessed with a wide imagination, we want to know him as well as his work. The miniature wax groups which Dwight Franklin makes combine beauty of line and color with the dramatic touch. So realistic are his eight-inch people that it is easy to forget that they are made with hands. To lend additional realism to the illusion Mr. Franklin places the miniature people in their proper settings, worked out with as much care as he devotes to the figures themselves. Added to the realism of the setting is the finishing touch of artistic lighting, and the tiny stage upon which they appear is completed by a gauze front screen which gives just the right perspective.

The splendor of romance makes a strong appeal to Mr. Franklin, offering him richness of color, picturesqueness of detail, strength and vigor of action. Among his more ambitious subjects is a model of the Narthex of Santa Sophia, Constantinople, as it was in the days of Justinian, about 550 A. D. None of the details of the richly-hued marble walls, the vaulted ceilings and lunettes, filled with mosaics, and the doorways hung with textiles of Byzantine pattern are omitted. This and several other unusual reproductions may be seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city.

"I suppose you have been making these all your life?" the visitor inquired.

"No, only for about five years now. I used to be a naturalist in the Museum of Natural History, where I made groups of wild animals and exotic peoples, to enlighten the children."

"I thought it would be more interesting to work out groups from my imagination. I dig in the libraries until I have collected enough information about certain periods to enable me to reproduce a figure and set from life, and when the wax figures are done I enjoy planning what things I need in the background to make it realistic. I use wood, cardboard, tin, plaster, or whatever comes nearest to representing the idea. To show that he was in the war, I made little beams and then burned them. There is no limit to the possibilities of this work. To get the best effect you should not examine the groups too closely, as you would a miniature, for though finished they are carried only so far, and appear to better advantage at a distance of several feet, as we stand now."

Mr. Franklin has a series of 12 geographical groups in the Brooklyn Children's Museum, three groups in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and several in the University of Illinois. The Cleveland Museum of Art is now planning a series of historical and geographical groups.



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AMERICANS HELD IN
RUSSIAN PRISONS

Charges Against Them Trivial,
Says Secretary of State, Who
Urges Release Before Fur-
ther Aid Is Given to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Twenty United States citizens are held in prisons in Soviet Russia, according to a letter sent by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, to Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, in response to a letter from Mrs. Greeley asking information about Russian trade affairs and means of remedying the situation among such parts of the Russian population as are in need of relief.

Mr. Colby's reply to Mrs. Greeley follows: "The department is in receipt of your letter renewing your request for clearance papers for a ship to be chartered by you to convey relief supplies to some destination under Russian-Bolshevik control. The matter has received our earnest consideration, and we fully appreciate the humanitarian impulses that prompt your action."

"We think, however, that before the instrumentalities of this government should be invoked for purposes of Russian aid, the present authorities in Russia, whoever they may be, should be compelled to release American citizens now held in Russian jails on trumped-up charges. They are cut off from communication and every effort to relieve their situation has thus far failed. There are now detained in Russia upwards of 20 American citizens. The department's latest advice was that Russia would not even heed representations in their behalf. The causes alleged for their detention are trivial in the extreme, and evidently insincere and without basis."

"Yours very truly,
"BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

Mrs. Greeley, counsel for the Washington branch of the American Women's Emergency Committee, wrote to Mr. Colby in part as follows under date of May 23:

"For several months the American Women's Emergency Committee has been asking the government's permission to send milk and medicine to the suffering women and children of Russia. For some time a ship and its cargo have been in readiness to sail, but the State Department has refused to give any assurance that clearance papers would be granted."

"A foreign agency, the English Society of Friends, now doing relief work in Russia has recently offered to forward American supplies, but you can well understand our wish to employ only direct means and not to be forced to send our relief via London. We, therefore, hope that State Department will, at a very early date, make it possible for us to pursue our humane object directly and in a manner compatible with American dignity and independence. May we know your decision soon?"

"But American women are interested in the lifting of the Russian blockade, not merely that they may be spared the inconvenience and embarrassment of sending their relief through English channels. They are deeply stirred by the far-flung misery resulting from the continued embargo on Russian trade, and are deeply sensible of America's responsibility, in the matter. They believe that the suffering and starvation in Europe, high costs and unrest here, can be decreased by the resumption of trade relations, and they urge the immediate raising of the embargo against shipments to Russia as a first step to the restoration of sound economic conditions."

GENERAL EXPANSION
OF UNIVERSITY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATHENS, Georgia—A great expansion of the University of Georgia through an extended building program and an enlarged and stabilized budget of maintenance are recommended by the members of the board of visitors in their report to the board of trustees of the university.

Regretting that the resources of the university are so inadequate for the great work mapped out for it to do, the report states that the buildings are too limited in size and number, with several which should serve the future merely as "landmarks of antiquity." "Every department should be more fully equipped in modern outfit," the report states. "The faculty are greatly underpaid for such men of quality, preparation, and experience. This talent in other fields would command from double to quadruple the university salaries."

INDIAN SERVICE
ECONOMY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Elimination of inefficiency in the United States Indian service, to the end that the expense of running the Indian department may be cut down while qualified men may be put into responsible positions at higher salaries, is the main purpose of the present tour of inspection of Indian reservations by the congressional committee on Indian affairs, according to its chairman, Homer P. Snyder of New York.

"Under the present administration, the cost of administering Indian affairs mounted in seven years from \$9,999,000 to \$16,000,000," said Mr. Snyder. "We are accomplishing our

purpose by cutting out a lot of useless irrigation projects started on Indian reservations, particularly in the northwest. We are also cutting out small Indian schools and consolidating them with the larger ones. We find this not only saves a lot of money but gets better educational results. We have been able to consolidate some agencies, and this has resulted in a large saving without impairing the efficiency of the department. In fact, we find it works much better."

AMERICANIZATION
TAUGHT BY FILM

Motion Picture Plots to Awaken
Pride in Civic Progress Sought
for Production at Cost—Historical Subjects Are Preferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To up-build and strengthen Americanism, motion pictures will be used as a medium of inspiration, the idea having been resolved into concrete plans for its fulfillment at the instigation of Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, who called a conference in December of last year with representatives of all the motion picture producers and distributors of the country. Later the House and Senate Committees on Education adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate and House, that the motion picture industry of the United States be requested to do all that is within its power to up-build and strengthen the spirit of Americanism within our people."

Writers throughout the country are asked to cooperate by submitting scenarios to W. A. Ryan of the Americanization Committee of the Motion Picture Industry of the United States, 1520 Broadway, New York. The notification of the committee's desires of help from writers reads:

"You are requested to contribute scenarios for motion pictures of one or two reels, the stories thereof to teach some substantial lesson of American ideals, constructive in nature and not controversial, dealing with the merits of our system of government and the opportunities of our day and of the past. Stories that will inspire in the hearts and minds of men the desire to emulate, to build up, and not to destroy; stories that will carry messages of helpfulness and tend to destroy class consciousness and hatred; that will assist the government in its reconstruction work; that will show the superiority of the American system of government, the greater freedom of its people; their more general prosperity and happiness; stories, in fact, that will illustrate true conditions here today, and not false stories of immigrants who have come here imbued with Old World ideas. Show how the rights of the humblest are protected in our laws and our courts, how immigrants have triumphed over poverty and oppression and have become leaders of men, how the lowly may aspire to and reach the highest stations."

"Some one has said that 'the Constitution of the United States contains material for 100 great motion pictures.' The lives of Nathan Hale, Benjamin Franklin, John Marshall, Eli Whitney, James A. Garfield, and other eminent figures in American history afford a fertile field for the imagination."

The committee's notification states that leading producers, artists, directors and distributing agencies of the country have agreed to lend their facilities to the work. There is no profit to anyone, the committee says, out of the making, distributing or exhibition of these films. Sufficient revenue merely to pay the bare expenses will be covered by exhibition of the films in motion picture theaters. Eventually the films will be available for free exhibition in schools, churches, community and welfare houses. The scenarios need not be in the technical form required by the producer, the committee says, a synopsis of the story submitted being all that is necessary if the writer does not understand the technique of motion picture writing."

ITALY ASKS FACTS
IN SALSEDÒ CASE

NEW YORK, New York—Official request on behalf of the Italian Government for information concerning the fatality of Andrea Salsedò, an alleged anarchist, who recently leaped from the fourteenth floor of the Park Row building here, where he had been confined by the Department of Justice, was made on June 16, last, by counsel for the royal Italian consulate here, it is learned.

Information also was requested as to the cause of Salsedò's detention outside the regularly established federal prison or immigration station.

SUGAR OFFICIAL FINED

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—J. J. Gilchrist, an official of the Standard Sugar Company, was sentenced yesterday in Federal Court to pay a fine of \$10,000 for alleged profiteering in sugar.

MENACE SEEN TO
MEDICAL FREEDOM

Much Disapproval of Plan of
New Jersey Medical Society
for "Welfare Committee" With
a Salaried Man in Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

SPRING LAKE, New Jersey—Many New Jersey physicians look with disfavor on the establishment of a so-called "permanent welfare committee" of the State Medical Society, as provided for in resolutions adopted at a recent convention of the society, on the ground that such a committee would be free to infringe on medical liberty.

The friends of medical freedom point out that the head of the committee is to be a member of the society, and that he is to be paid a salary and is to be authorized to engage help of all kinds for the maintenance of adequate facilities to care for the interests of the medical profession in New Jersey.

They note also that the purpose of the plan was announced to be to combat health insurance measures, or other legislation which may be considered inimical to the interests of members of the society as medical practitioners.

The liberal physicians intend to keep close watch on the committee, members of the Legislature and candidates for membership in it, and all legislation proposed, in order that no system of medical domination may be established contrary to the will of the people or contrary to their constitutional rights.

The convention defeated a resolution condemning Gov. Edward I. Edwards for his alleged declaration that he would do everything in his power to prevent the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act, and "make New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic Ocean," and approve a state "as dry as the Sahara Desert." However, a resolution advocating the extending of the Volstead Act to grant physicians full discretion in prescribing alcoholic liquor was defeated.

CRITICISM OF
POPULAR MUSIC

DES MOINES, Iowa—Popular music of the day in America was described as "unspeakable" by Mrs. Marx Obendorfer, of Chicago, addressing the music conference of the General Federation of Women Clubs here yesterday. She declared America stood on the threshold of a golden age, that the country was to be "supreme artistically," and that music would be "among the first of the arts to be nationalized."

Discussions of art, music and civics in separate conferences were a part of the day's program of the biennial convention of the federation. At the art conference it was announced that free leaflets on art would be distributed, and that arrangements had been made for any club woman in the United States to get advice on home decorating.

A resolution providing for a national clubhouse in Washington for the federation was submitted to the convention.

MODIFYING CANADIAN
NATURALIZATION ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The first reading was given yesterday to a bill introduced by the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, whose purpose it is to amend the Naturalization Act of 1919 in so far as it applies to persons of "alien enemy" origin. The bill provides that persons of such origin, of approved loyalty, who have been in Canada for a period of 10 years prior to July 1919, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, secure naturalization certificates notwithstanding the provisions of the Imperial Naturalization Act, upon which the Canadian act is based, to the effect that no person of alien enemy origin shall secure naturalization until a period of 10 years after the declaration of peace.

The amendment has been made in response to urgent representations to the effect that in certain parts of Canada there are persons of German origin who have been here for many years and who have considered the oath of allegiance to the Crown sufficient to insure full citizenship, but who, when war broke out, found this not sufficient. Many of these persons have held civic or municipal office and have voted in all elections. It is the purpose of the amendment to remove the disability imposed by the Naturalization Act of 1919.

TRANSPORTS FOR
GRAIN ARE URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Use of government-owned transports on the Great Lakes as grain carriers to relieve the car shortage and increase grain transportation was proposed to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday by Clifford Thorne of Chicago, representing the National Farmers Grain Dealers Association. He said the commission was advised that the government had a fleet of 50 or 60 transports on the lakes capable of carrying grain to New York by way of Buffalo. He said the farmers urged a very careful check to keep the freight rate increases on grain within the bounds of traffic as a whole, because the ultimate burden must be borne by the consumer.

Walter E. McCormick of Chicago, representing Iowa packers, asked the

REGULATIONS FOR
ELECTION REFORM

Primary Election Law to Prevent
Unscrupulous Use of Voting
Privilege Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Manipulation of primary elections in cities in Louisiana will be difficult for the unscrupulous politician if the amended primary election law is passed by this legislature. The Administration's companion bill to the registration law, known as the primary election law, which was introduced in the general assembly on Wednesday, was dropped into the hopper of both houses on Thursday.

The particular change that shuts out the dishonest voter is the section which provides that the new poll list for New Orleans must contain the name of the voter, his registration certificate serial number, two poll tax receipts and the ballot number. One of the poll lists must be signed by the voter before he can cast his ballot. This provision is the crux of the entire law. The voter's signature on the poll list must correspond to his signature on the registration certificate.

Investigation of all departments of the City of New Orleans by a commission composed of five members to be appointed by Gov. John M. Parker is provided for in a bill introduced in the House. It will be the duty of the commission, according to the wording of the bill, to recommend to the proposed constitutional convention a form of government for New Orleans which will best lend itself to service and efficiency, and which will not serve as a cloak or agency for the construction and maintenance of a 'political ring or rings."

NEW NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY SITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The board of trustees of Northwestern University has voted to purchase a nine-acre tract of land situated at Chicago Avenue and the Lake Shore Drive for a downtown campus, to be the site for new buildings for the schools of law, medicine, dentistry, and commerce.

The price to be paid for the property is \$1,500,000, of which nearly half has already been pledged. Several millions of dollars will be spent in the erection of the new group of buildings. The undergraduate colleges will remain in Evanston, Illinois.

WEST POINT OPEN
TO NATIONAL GUARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Attention of the governors of the several states has been called by the War Department to the fact that enlisted men from 19 to 22 years of age who on July 1, 1921, have served a year in the National Guard and Guard members from 19 to 24 years who have served one year in the armed forces of the United States or allied armies in the World War will be eligible to selection for applicants for admission to West Point.

DETROIT FOURTH
AMERICAN CITY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Census figures show that Detroit has jumped into fourth place and Cleveland into fifth position, forcing St. Louis into sixth, Boston into seventh, Baltimore into eighth and Pittsburgh into ninth places. Washington moved from sixteenth to fourteenth position, displacing Newark, New Jersey, which dropped into fifteenth position.

RATE INCREASES ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Permission for the public service utilities corporations to increase their rates is asked in a petition presented to the Commissioner of State Utilities by civic and business organizations. It is urged that temporary increases be granted, to avoid entire suspension of service while permanent rates are being decided upon.

ACTING MINISTER APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Hon. J. W. Armstrong, Provincial Secretary, has been appointed acting Minister of Agriculture in the Manitoba government. A new permanent Minister of Agriculture will be sworn in prior to June 22, the date of the nominations for the provincial elections, to obviate the necessity of a by-election which would be required if the appointment was deferred. John Williams, member for the constituency of Arthur, is looked upon as the most likely candidate for the office.

COOPERATIVE PAPER BUYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Because of the need for news-print paper, 100 newspapers throughout the country have arranged to organize a publishing purchasing corporation under the laws of Delaware for cooperative buying of print paper and paper mills.

DRYS MAY MAKE AN
ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Chairman Hinshaw Says Much
Depends on Whether Demo-
crats Fail on Prohibition, as
He Claims Republicans Did

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, on being interviewed yesterday, said with regard to the prohibition national convention to be held in Lincoln, Nebraska, on July 21, 1920:

"The convention will be governed in its action, doubtless, to a large extent, by the action of the dominant political parties in their national conventions this year. The Republican convention is a thing of the past. It failed notably in the adoption of any expression whatsoever either commending its members in Congress for passage of the Volstead Act or endorsing the Eighteenth Amendment. It nominated a candidate whose record is in some respects good, but whose attitude regarding the liquor business in general is a matter of some question. We do not know whether he would or would not submit to the wine and beer men in their efforts to weaken the laws now in effect or to change those laws in any way. We have wired him for an expression, but he has failed to answer. We sought an expression from his management in convention week, but received no satisfaction. We were told that the Senator was in Washington. We learned the following morning that he was in Chicago."

"We cannot tell at this time what the Democratic convention will do. We have received in response to communications sent from this office resolutions representing 1,000,000 people in local bodies and state bodies all over the country, declaring that they will support such parties as declare unequivocally in their national platforms for the Eighteenth Amendment as interpreted by the Volstead Act, or some measure equally effective. These resolutions will have their effect. We trust they will have their proper effect upon the convention assembled in San Francisco."

"If the Democratic national convention adopts a dry platform and nominates a dry candidate for President, this will necessarily have an influence upon the convention of the Prohibition Party in Lincoln on July 21."

In the event that the Democrats fail as it seems the Republicans are going to fail, judging from the silence of Senator Harding and the silence of his platform, then the prohibition convention will, in our judgment, nominate candidates and make one of the most strenuous campaigns of its 50 years of history."

"Among those talked of for President are: Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, New York; Robert H. Patton, Springfield, Illinois; Clinton N. Howard, Rochester, New York; H. Clay Needham, Los Angeles, California; William Shaw, Boston. In the event of failure of both parties, we anticipate that there will be some bolting by members of the other parties, and that our own forces will be augmented thereby in such a way as to take the best advantage of the occasion."

Beer Veto Sent as Reply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gov. Calvin Coolidge's message vetoing the Massachusetts Legislature's measure providing for the manufacture of beer of 2.75 alcoholic content has been sent to Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, as a reply to his query concerning the attitude of Governor Coolidge as a vice-presidential candidate toward increasing the percentage of alcohol in beverages.

CANADIAN DISCUSSION
ON COAL QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Requested by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, member of Parliament for Maisonneuve, to state the policy of the government regarding the probable coal shortage next fall in central Canada, Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, expressed the hope that sufficient supplies would be available. Mr. Lemieux had stated

COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, by a liberal use of the appetite-teasing

AI SAUCE

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Last dividend declared at the rate of 4 1/2%
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STATE SUFFRAGE
BILL REVIVED

Louisiana Measure Granting Suffrage to Women, Defeated by Federal Amendment Forces, Will Now Be Reconsidered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—The state amendment was revived in the Senate yesterday, when Senator Stewart's motion to reconsider the Upton bill, which was defeated in the Senate by the federal amendment forces on Thursday, was carried by a vote of 18 to 12.

NO FUNDS FOR DRY
LAW PROSECUTIONS

Department of Justice Unable to
Hire Special Attorneys—Cut
in Appropriation Also Hinders
the State Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Curtailling of appropriations is having a serious effect on the various executive departments. The Secretary of Agriculture has already given warning of what effect it will have on agriculture, the Department of Justice says it will make it difficult to enforce prohibition, and the Department of State says its work will be hindered.

Failure of Congress to provide necessary funds will make it impossible after June 30 for the Department of Justice to employ special attorneys for the prosecution of cases growing out of violations of the Volstead Act, it was announced yesterday.

District attorneys have notified the department that they cannot enforce the Volstead Act unless they have special assistance, which could only be given by taking men from other departments where they could be spared, it was said. A great mass of violations is on hand, and rapidly increasing.

Curtailling of appropriations by Congress to the State Department will, after June, entail a general reduction in work performed by the American Foreign Office for nationals who are not represented here in the diplomatic corps. Heretofore the State Department has issued permits in lieu of passports to aliens desiring to return home. After June 30, this service will be discontinued. The aliens directly affected are nationals of Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and the Caucasian states, who will be compelled to depend upon the courtesy of some legation other than their own for assistance.

Upward of 20,000 permits have been issued each month by the State Department to these aliens. The problem thus raised affects the Ukrainians, who have been going back to Europe at the rate of about 1000 a month.

Steps have already been taken by the State Department toward bringing its expenditures down to the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Secretary Colby announced yesterday a number of reductions in the various bureaus, amounting to a yearly saving of over \$1,000,000. The last appropriation bill gave the Department of State \$1,125,160, a decrease of \$368,300 from the sum granted for the year closing June 30. The department also was given \$9,383,537 for foreign intercourse, a cut of \$1,600,341 in the appropriation for 1920.

SHIP OF VIKINGS FLOAT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Floats typifying outstanding events in the history of Maine will be a feature of the Maine state centennial celebration parade on July 5. One will represent a ship of the Vikings, many of which are said to have visited the shores of Maine 1000 years ago.

ANDOVER GRADUATES 119

ANDOVER, Massachusetts—That the endowment fund of Phillips Academy has reached a total of \$1,615,057.23 was announced at the one hundred and forty-second commencement exercises of the school, yesterday, when 119 boys were graduated and the awards of prizes were made public.

Wanamaker's

Sincerely and
Whole-Heartedly

Nothing in the Wanamaker Stores is ever marked up for the purpose of marking it down again. This is a plain statement of fact.

When we first considered this 20 per cent deduction, we took every factor into consideration, as far as possible.

We knew what it would mean to us. . . . We also knew what it would mean to those who needed wearing apparel and home furnishings. And we wanted to start a movement that would result, in some way or other, in keeping down the cost of needful things.

Our object is being accomplished gradually because we sought the right. There was no selfish purpose in the action that we took. Frankly, we didn't know exactly what the result would be, but we believed.

The 20 per cent. deduction still applies, because we have not quite reached the ultimate goal.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON THE CAMPAIGN

Mr. Wilson Terms Chicago Convention the Apotheosis of Reaction—Faith Held in Referendum on League of Nations

NEW YORK, New York.—President Wilson, in a special interview given to The New York World, published yesterday, said he was "extremely confident" that the Democratic convention at San Francisco will welcome the acceptance by the Republican Party of his invitation to make the League of Nations the issue in this campaign.

"I am even more confident," the President said, "that such referendum will confirm my faith that the American people desire it above anything else that a political party now may provide, and that they will condemn the Republican policy of denying them the consummation of their hopes. No one will recommend a referendum on that issue more than I."

"I suppose I should feel flattered," he said, "over being made the issue of the presidential campaign by the Republican Party. But even the effort of the platform makers at Chicago to confer the distinction of being not only a burning but a living issue by camouflaging and obscuring the real issues will not deceive the people."

"Prussian Processes" at Chicago

"The processes by which the Chicago platform was accomplished seemed to me to have been essentially and scientifically Prussian in inspiration and method. Instead of quoting Washington and Lincoln, the Republican platform should have quoted Bismarck and Bernhardi, because the Republican attitude regarding the supreme issue that cannot be abandoned or disregarded strongly suggests the arbitrary influences that dictated the doctrines of these two eminent persons."

"Every charge directed against me and my administration is obviously designed to belaud and negative the paramount issue confronting the people of America, to befog their sense of responsibility and make violation of the obligations they have assumed to be of small consequence. I sincerely believe that the attempt of the Republican Party to win the sanction of the American people for its attempted evasion of these obligations will be decisively rebuffed. With one thing I am fully satisfied, this is that the Republican Party's platform has joined me in the question I made in my letter to the guests at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington in January last. In that letter I expressed the hope that a sincere attempt would be made to determine the attitude of the American people on the League of Nations by the resort to the genuinely democratic process of the referendum."

San Francisco Convention

"Of course, I have no way of anticipating the probable trend and sentiment that will be expressed in the Democratic national convention at San Francisco or forecasting the ultimate conclusions of that body. But I have every confidence that the delegates who will sit in that convention will repeal the challenge I issued to the Republican Party and express their readiness to permit the people to decide between the vague and ambiguous declaration by the Republicans and a positive and definite expression of opinion by the Democratic Party. Whatever else the Democratic Party may do, I hope that its convention at San Francisco will say just what it means on every issue and that it will not resort either to ambiguity or evasions in doing so."

"This thing (the League of Nations) lies too deep to permit of any political skulduggery, any attempt to sidestep or evade moral and humanitarian responsibilities much too solemn to treat so lightly or ignore."

"I should prefer at this time not to discuss partisan politics or to venture any prediction as to the probable attitude that the Democratic convention will take on any subject. I sincerely believe, however, that the vast majority of gentlemen who will sit in the San Francisco convention will appreciate the necessity and permanent value of keeping the word that America has given to the rest of the world."

"The thinly veiled rejection of the principle of the League of Nations by the Chicago convention will not fool anyone. The attitude of Senator Lodge and that of Senator Johnson differ only in degree. Both are really opposed to it in any form. One of these gentlemen is disingenuous and evasive and the other candidly hostile."

Faith in the People

"It must be a trifle disconcerting to some Republicans to have their party propose now to repudiate that which was approved a few years ago by some of their most important leaders. I am as confident today as I was when I returned from Paris finally in July last that the people of not only America, but of the entire world, are in favor of the League of Nations; that they would feel a greater sense of security if its benefits should be guaranteed; that they would not approve with their votes of the policy of the Republican Party, which is wholly political in intent and purpose, to deny them the protection that the League of Nations assures."

"The Republican congressional policy," he added, "was more significant in evading of joint responsibility in grappling with the problems that confront the country than for any moral appreciation of the responsibility itself. Republican leaders in Congress cried aloud for the repeal of some of the measures which they well knew protected the people from more serious evils than they would have the country know."

"The lever food control act has proved to be one of the most effective agencies in preventing depredations at the expense of the people now in operation. Time for repealing it is not yet."

War Measures

"Republicans chorused a ponderous note of protest against the administration enforcement of the Espionage Act and some other measures that were of vital necessity during the war. Yet I defy the Republicans to prove that the power given the government during the war has ever been unjustly used against the people; that a single citizen has been unwarrantedly punished for any act of aggression or disloyalty against the nation; that any man has been punished for expressing his opinion. I have read charges, to the contrary, but in each instance I have had the matter thoroughly looked into and am in position to contest the accuracy of any statement that the rights of a single citizen have been unjustly invaded."

"The United States Senate has for 11 months had in its hands the power to end conditions that are unmitigably irksome to a great many of our citizens, because, with the ratification of the Peace Treaty, the operation of laws that were enacted to safeguard the interests of the country in the war would automatically cease."

"As long as these laws are on the statute books they must be enforced. They have been and are being enforced with as little injury to the welfare of the country and rights of individuals as possible. I don't know that I would even care to defend any policy that I have deemed essential to the fullest protection of the national interest. That would be too much like offering an apology where one is not needed. I do not believe that my course calls for any apology of any kind."

Republican "Policy of Negation"

"The Republican and not the Democratic policy has been responsible for any bad effects that have resulted from the failure of the Republican Senate to ratify the Versailles Treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations. The Republican policy of negation has been persisted in for the sole purpose of advancing Republican chances for winning the coming Presidential election, and has never reflected a sincere desire to ameliorate the effect of measures adopted for protecting the country in time of war. The Republican policy has been rather to exaggerate the effect of these measures."

The President declined to discuss candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"I have the greatest faith," he said, "in the intelligent appreciation by the delegates who will assemble at San Francisco two weeks hence to write the platform and nominate the standard bearer of our party. They will have before them the Republican platform and will have estimated the effect of it on the people generally. They will have, from whom to select candidates for the presidential and vice-presidential nominations, a number of excellent men. I should not want to express any preference or opinion regarding either individuals or platform, expression which might influence the men whose votes will ultimately decide both."

"I hope and believe that the platform to be adopted at San Francisco will be more progressive and clearer

in understanding than that enunciated by the Republicans at Chicago. The character of the men who will sit as delegates in the San Francisco convention should be sufficient guarantee that the issues upon which the campaign is to be fought will be met with definite and concrete statements and not cloudy and ambiguous terms as was the case in the Chicago convention."

Presidential Nomination

"I have not raised my hand or voice," the President continued, "to aid in the promotion of any ambition for the Democratic presidential nomination, and I shall not do so. I think that the leaders of the party and delegates who will sit in the San Francisco convention will earnestly try to provide a platform and candidates that will attract greater support than those put forward by the Chicago convention. I am also confident that the Democratic leaders and delegates will hold the fullest appreciation of their obligations to the party and to the people. It is unthinkable that any Democrats should for an instant be influenced by the selfish and sinister motives that lie back of the Republican plan to stultify and discredit the United States in the eyes of the world."

"I do not believe that they will permit themselves to be led astray in order to gratify the vanity or promote the uncharitable or selfish impulses of any individual."

The Republican convention was the direct antithesis of what I hope the Democratic convention at San Francisco will turn out to be. The leaders who call themselves progressive and who pretend to speak for the progressive element in the Republican Party sacrificed every principle that made attractive the movement of eight years ago in order to gratify the ambition of some of the present-day leaders to prevent the people of the United States from fulfilling their honest obligations to the rest of the world and to themselves. The abandonment at Chicago of the progressive spirit was woefully tragic. I hope and believe that the tragedy at Chicago will provide the Democratic convention with an object lesson in this direction that will not be overlooked."

President Wilson also declined to discuss in detail the subject of prohibition, woman suffrage, or the high cost of living. He expressed the opinion that the party leaders "will provide a platform sufficiently broad, progressive, liberal, just, and thoroughly democratic to convince the people of the country of the complete honesty of the Democratic purpose and of the difference between it and the Republican Party."

NAVAL SUMMER SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Navy Recruiting Station has announced that two experimental summer schools for boys between the ages of 16 and 20 are to be established, each to accommodate 1000 boys. One school is to be at Hampton Roads, Virginia; the other at Great Lakes, Illinois. They will open July 15 and last for six weeks. Applicants who pass the entrance examination will enroll for three months in the naval reserve force.

LABOR PARTY IS AGAINST MERGER

New York Spokesman Says It Will Not Give Up Its Name to Join Third Party Movement but Is Ready to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the American Labor Party will not merge its identity nor give up its name to join any third party movement has been announced at the headquarters of its New York organization.

"We must work out wise forms of cooperation with those who are moving in our direction, but we shall remain a Labor party," said William Kohn, chairman of the Greater New York branch of the party. "We are rooted in the trade union movement, which is growing in might throughout the world and will be perhaps the greatest economic and political influence of the future. This gives a unique source of permanence and power. We shall hold fast to our mission, which is to serve as the political instrument of the manual workers and the awakened brain workers."

"This does not mean we shall not work with political groups which have common ground with us. We cannot amalgamate, but we can cooperate. It is likely that in many cases liberal, labor and farmer groups may nominate the same candidate. If the proposed new party nominates the candidates put up by the Labor Party convention the way will be clear for team work on the national ticket."

Mr. Kohn considers the situation full of promise as a result of the Republican nomination, and believes that Labor and farmer forces will combine to send to Washington many fighting congressmen, whose presence in Congress will be a challenge to reaction. About 100 delegates will be sent from here to the Chicago convention on July 10. The convention, which will nominate a presidential candidate, will be composed of from 3500 to 4000 delegates, representing more than 2,000,000 members of organizations.

Despite the hostility of Samuel Gompers, Mr. Kohn said that the party would be backed in the next election by state federations of Labor in such politically strategic states as Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana. The party is well organized in 36 states, he said, and has won 19 victories in middle

western cities, including East St. Louis, Illinois. In agricultural western states, where the Nonpartisan League prevails, Labor-farmer forces are working in harmony.

At the Committee of Forty-eight headquarters here it was said that the question of amalgamation would be taken up at the Chicago convention and decided when expressions of the Labor Party throughout the country were heard. The committee hopes that the party will see the wisdom of an alignment with the committee for the united good of the movements.

BOYS TO STUDY FARMING METHODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AMITE, Louisiana.—Some idea of the interest in modern methods of agriculture which is sweeping the interior parishes of Louisiana may be gained from the action of the police jury (board of supervisors) and the board of education of Tangipahoa parish, in appropriating \$2000 for the expenses of 11 young men, on a tour of study of agricultural methods in five northern states, with visits to the agricultural colleges of each. Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, and Kansas will be visited by the delegation, of coming agriculturists, who have agreed as a result of the trip to devote at least part of their time on the return to the general improvement of agricultural methods in the parish.

Bankers, lumber producers, and individual business men and agriculturists of Tangipahoa parish, have agreed to add to this fund almost as much more, so that the trip may be made to all necessary points and every expense well provided for. A committee has been appointed to name the 11 young farmers, all of whom will be high school graduates, who have planned to enter the Louisiana state agricultural college this fall. The trip will start about July 1.

GEORGE W. PERKINS PASSES AWAY

STAMFORD, Connecticut.—George W. Perkins, financier, passed away yesterday. Mr. Perkins was a native of Chicago and a descendant of Jacob Perkins, of England, who settled in Boston in 1831. He entered the insurance business in Chicago, became manager of a Cleveland office, went to Denver and in 1903 was made vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company. In 1900 Mr. Perkins became a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. and remained in the firm until 1910. Retiring from business a few years later, as he said, "to devote myself to other work of a public and semi-

public nature." Mr. Perkins wrote and spoke frequently on the subject of industrial justice. He was a trustee of Vassar College and Berry School, Rome, Georgia, and a member of numerous civic, sociological and philanthropic organizations. In 1911 Mr. Perkins received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Wooster and the University of Vermont. He married in 1889 Miss Evalina Ball, a daughter of Flamen Ball, of Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW CABINET TAKES OFFICE IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Federico Puga Borne, former Chilean Minister to France, has been named Premier and Minister of the Interior. The members of his Cabinet follow:

Minister of Foreign Relations, Antonio Huneeus; Public Works, Malvar Concha; Justice, Javier Gandarillas; War, Pedro Opazo; Finance, Antonio Viera Gallo.

The ministry is equally represented by the two leading parties, Messrs. Huneeus, Concha and Gandarillas are members of the Liberal Alliance Party, while the Premier and Messrs. Opazo and Viera Gallo belong to the National Union Party.

HARVESTER COMPANY BUYS INDIANA PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The International Harvester Company has bought the plant of the American Seeding Machine Company at Richmond, Indiana, the output of which the Harvester Company has been distributing the last eight years. About 800 men are employed in the factory, which occupies 12 acres of ground. This makes the twenty-third Harvester manufacturing plant in operation in the United States and Canada. On July 21, all employees of the plant will become part of the Harvester force.

CARMEN GIVEN INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Possibility of a strike of surface and elevated car line employees has been avoided in Chicago by the action of the companies in giving increases of from 10 to 15 cents an hour over the wages now in effect. This will give a maximum rate of 82 cents an hour, while the men asked for a rate of \$1 and \$1.10 per hour, but it is expected that the men will all accept the companies' offer and remain at work.

EXAMINATION REFORM UNDER CONSIDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The faculties of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are seeking to palliate the severity of the customary system of testing the student's knowledge by final examinations. At Harvard there has been no consideration of the proposal to do away with examinations, but music recitals of 10 minutes each have been given during the examination season in Appleton Chapel under the direction of Prof. A. T. Davison, university choirmaster.

A committee of faculty members, alumni and undergraduates of the institution has been appointed to investigate methods of testing, after unsuccessful attempts to have the students accept the honor system.

OPENING OF NEW YORK'S FIRST AIR PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—New York City's first air port is to be opened formally today on the pier at Eighty-Second Street and the North River, which Murray Hubert, dock commissioner, has turned over to the police department as a landing place for police reserve seaplanes. The program for the celebration includes speeches by Mayor John F. Hylan and F. H. La Guardia, president of the Board of Aldermen, also various aeronautic events.

FINE ARTS BUILDING VACANCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Final disposition of the old Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, which will stand empty in Jackson Park when the removal of the Field Museum is completed, is being considered. Protests against the demolition of the structure are being received from many artists and others who consider it a fine example of classic architecture and who have suggested that it be made a gallery for art exhibitions similar to the Trocadero in Paris.

CHICAGO TRIES TRAILER CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Trailer cars to help relieve the traffic congestion on the surface car lines are being tried in this city and will be put into general use if approved. The type of car being tested is similar to that now in use in Boston.

Inexpensive Towels For Summer Homes



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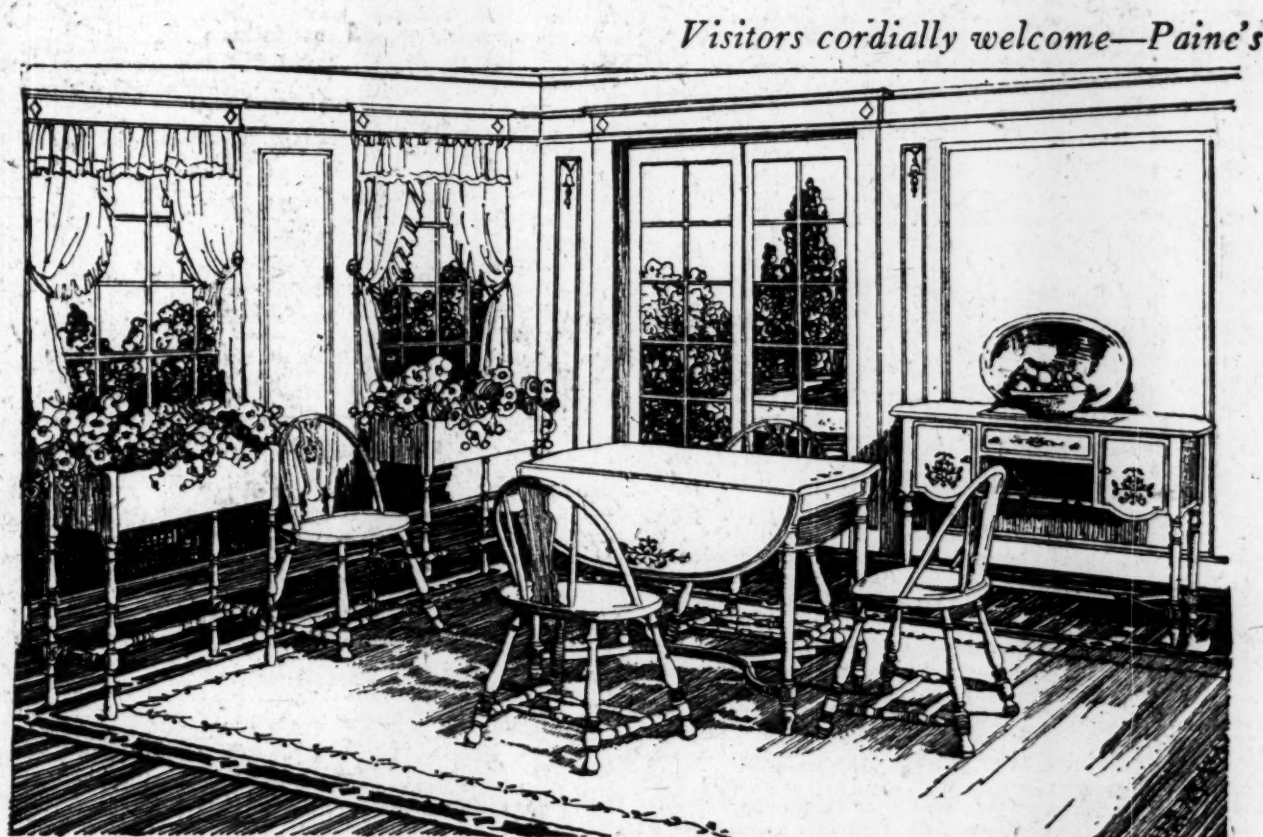
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- Turkish Towels of good quality and size; all white. Value 75c. Some with colored borders. Special, each 59c
- Turkish Towels, heavy and good bath size; all white, or with red or blue borders. Value 69c. Each 45c
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6600 Yards of Dish Toweling

- Half Linen Dish Toweling, for rollers or dish towels. Value 29c. A yard 22c
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INDUSTRIAL FUTURE AWAITING CYPRUS

Progress of the Island Industrially Shows Material Reasons for Satisfaction Felt When It Was Placed Under the British Flag

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 14.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—In recent years agriculture, the main industry of the island of Cyprus, has much improved. In many respects this is due in great measure to the policy of encouragement and instruction of the agricultural department at the head of which is Mr. W. Bevan, who is the authority for the statements which are given. About 1,200,000 acres are now under cultivation. Of the remaining area of the island 1,093,760 acres, 450,000 acres consist of forest land. Of the balance another 320,000 acres could be brought under cultivation. The average rainfall is about 20 inches and the success of the corn crops is very dependent on the March rainfall. The markets to which the agriculturalists mostly look to take their produce are those of Egypt, Syria and Asia Minor. Of these Egypt is the most important, and it is to that country that the volume of the exports are now being directed. The population of Cyprus, some 275,000, are rather conservative still in their methods and appliances, but are now more ready to seek and, what is more important, act on more expert advice than formerly.

Village Credit Societies

A law was passed in 1913 to establish village cooperative credit societies but, so far, the results have not been very encouraging. This lack of success is attributed to the fact that their full value is not as yet fully evident to the native mind. One of the problems of the island is that connected with the water supply. If a system of scientific navigation could be carried out there are extensive areas which would produce cotton and other crops instead of remaining, as at present, fallow. The production of fruit and vegetables could then be considerably increased.

It might here be appropriate to give some information in regard to the establishment and activities of the Agricultural Department which was inaugurated in 1896, under the control of Mr. P. Gennadius. It was, necessarily, started in a small way and remained so until it was increased in 1912. At that time a government farm was added, and in the year 1914 the department was further extended. In that year, for obvious reasons, its progress was temporarily checked.

At the present time, however, inspectors, overseers and demonstrators are continually engaged in traversing the island, calling on the farmers, and imparting advice and rendering practical assistance on various subjects pertaining to the industry. About eight government nursery gardens have been established. These gardens issue numbers of seeds, plants and trees. Good results are also shown by a system of model orchards and vineyards. The aim of these is to help in fruit and vegetable production for the Egyptian market.

School Gardens Opened

No less than seventy school gardens, controlled and under the guidance of the department, have been established. These distribute, at low rates, seeds, plants and fruit trees, and impart to the young natives knowledge which should prove of practical value to them later on. The sons of farmers have the advantage of an agricultural school opened in the capital of the island, Nicosia, in 1913. Here is given instruction to a necessarily limited number of youths, who receive tuition for two years. The methods inculcated during this course will enable these young men to get the utmost from the properties which, in the future, they will control.

Like most other agricultural communities, that of Cyprus is by no means free from insects, which cause much damage. Active steps are taken against them by the entomological staff of the laboratory, which is under the department. An agricultural chemist has also been equipped with a laboratory, and his services have been of much utility. From the above brief survey of the activities of the agricultural department, it will be seen that the government is fully appreciative of the needs of the industry and the importance of instruction and encouragement in fostering to the greatest extent the resources of the island. Of course much remains to be done, but if perseverance is shown on

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the lines indicated, a very few years should show a greater field in all branches of agriculture.

Cattle and Sheep

Cattle rearing is at the present time practically non-existent except for draft purposes. In 1917 the number of horned cattle was 48,761, and the exports increased from 2357, valued at £11,314 in 1909, to 3047, valued at £20,110 in 1913. If fodder crops increased there is little doubt that this branch could be greatly improved. Sheep represent an important item, and in 1917 the number in the island was 255,150. Many of these animals are used for local consumption and the number exported to Egypt in 1904 was 13,923, valued at £10,544.

In 1913, after severe fluctuation in the intervening years, the numbers dropped to 7920, valued at £6724. Goats are regarded as a nuisance on account of the damage they cause, and in 1913 a law was passed "for the gradual exclusion of goats from the island." Of pigs there were, in 1914, 38,850. Their export has since been prohibited and the numbers are now on the upward grade. The native animal is inferior, but importations have served considerably to improve the stock.

Cheese forms an important article in the diet of the Cypriot, who consumes large quantities, and the variety which appeals mostly to his palate is called Halloumi. The exports in 1904 were 5606 cwts., worth £8040, and in 1914 were valued at £10,132, the quantity being 4582 cwts. Cereals form a very important product, and large quantities are raised annually. The area mostly under cultivation in this respect is situated in the great plain between the southern and northern ranges of mountains. This plain is called the Mesaoria. The chief cereals produced are wheat, barley and oats, and these crops are sown throughout Cyprus, though the chief area, as stated, is the Mesaoria.

Potatoes to Fore

Potatoes have come much to the fore in recent years, and the exports have increased from 12,586 tons, valued at £3105 in 1909 to 224,543 tons valued at not less than £101,120 in 1917. These figures are, of course, in addition to the local consumption, which has also increased greatly in the last few years.

With the increased facilities which are now afforded for the importation of agricultural machinery and other implements and under the paternal, but not venal, care of a progressive agricultural department, there is little doubt that the main industry of Cyprus will experience increased production and consequent prosperity in all its branches in the coming years.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there are material, as well as sentimental reasons for the satisfaction which was felt in many quarters when the island was retained under the British flag.

CAUSES OF AUSTRALIAN UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Dislocation caused by the war and compulsory arbitration are the two principal causes of unrest in Australia, says G. D. Delprat, general manager of Broken Hill Proprietary Company. Giving evidence before the coal commission in Sydney, recently, Mr. Delprat said that it would be hopeless in his opinion to expect any diminution in the number of strikes or the prevailing industrial unrest so long as compulsory arbitration remained in force. "Unions that go to court know that they can either win or emerge as they went in—that they cannot lose," he declared. "To them it is a lottery without blanks. Disputes which might have never existed without these arbitration laws are brought forward by union officials. If it were found that better results could be obtained by government management in mining, manufacturing and pastoral industries, something might be said, but the reverse is frequently the case. I am in favor of voluntary arbitration courts as in Canada, which would decide which side was in the wrong; but I will not say that this would be a universal cure."

The difficulty of preventing a private person from taking advantage of what he considers to be an excellent offer, to prevent him from realizing on his own property and from obtaining money of which he may stand in need, is noted. A new idea has been introduced into French law.

A Serious Blow

The impossibility of foreign bidding will naturally bring down the value of such works of art as remain in the country, for the value is due in a large measure to the keenness of the competition. Accordingly possessors of pictures will find themselves much poorer. They may not desire to sell, but nevertheless, for valuation purposes the sudden reduction is a serious blow.

Further, the task of the customs officers is greatly increased. If the law is to be rigorously carried out, all parcels must be examined. The customs officers must be able to judge whether a work of art comes in the prohibited category or not, and the difficulty of finding competent men for this purpose needs no emphasis.

The other day the famous breviary of Henry de Lorraine, Bishop of Metz, at the end of the XVth century, was sent to Hungary. This is only one example. The smaller art treasures such as books, manuscripts, miniatures, lace, enamel, cameo, and so forth, will be particularly hard to stop.

The result of all this is that the question is now reopened and there is likely to be a serious inquiry into the various aspects of the matter.

FRENCH CHECK ON ART EXPORTS

More Treasures Have Left the Country in Twelve Months Than in Any Period Before

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There has for a long time been a considerable outcry in France against the exportation of works of art. That there has really been a considerable exodus during the past year or two cannot be doubted. The cause is simple. Many foreigners, and in this category must be included the tens of thousands of wealthy Americans—it is the habit in France to regard all visiting Americans as wealthy—have come and gone and have been tempted, not only on the ground of art but for sentimental reasons, to take back with them some substantial memento, some worthy souvenir. They have offered what seemed in French money a tremendous price. The Frenchman, of course, continued to regard a franc as a franc, even when it had fallen in relation to the dollar to a third of its former value. He could not resist such prices and sold readily enough. The American on his side could afford to pay a high figure because in the process of exchange he found that he was in fact paying much less than he would have been called upon to pay a few years ago. Expressed in dollars he was getting a bargain. Expressed in francs the Frenchman was being offered a fortune.

It is alleged that more art treasures left the country during the past 12 months than in any other period of French history. For this reason, in order that France should not be stripped bare, the government made a decree forbidding the exportation of pictures whose painters belonged to the past generation, and furniture and objects d'art which could be properly regarded as antiques.

Special Permission Possible

It is still possible to obtain special permission to take such objects out of the country, but in that case there is a very heavy duty to pay. Even on the cheapest article it cannot be less than 50 per cent and it runs up to 100 per cent. Such a tax is, of course, practically prohibitive. He would indeed be a wealthy man who would be prepared to pay double the price demanded by a French dealer. Those dealers are greatly perturbed. They declare that an important French trade has been injured. It is obvious, of course, that the French trade could not legitimately be carried on for long in any case, for France was really in danger of being depleted.

A more serious opposition is springing up in the Senate, and there is a possibility of the decree being annulled. The argument is that if the danger of the national artistic patrimony being exhausted was real, it is rather too late to take measures, since the low value of the franc has for a long time permitted amateurs from other countries to purchase in advantageous conditions. The peril is declared to have been exaggerated. Undoubtedly many objects have been bought, but it is suggested that they have not been for the most part such objects as France has any particular interest in conserving. The best pictures, the best works of art, do not come on the market in that way.

What Is a Work of Art?

Moreover the difficulty of determining what is a work of art, which the owner has no right to sell on account of its national character, is pointed out. What is certain is that for over seven years a law has existed but has never been put into execution by which the government had the right to draw up the list of artistic riches which could be regarded as national. What is really wanted, it is urged, is a census of such objects, a huge inventory of art treasures. It is even proposed by a Senator who has received some support that officials should be appointed to scour the country for such works, and immediately to purchase them for the museums and galleries.

The difficulty of preventing a private

DUBLIN COUNCIL IS NOW IN QUANDARY

Having Resolved to Recognize
Dail Eireann, Local Government Board May Step in and
Take Control of Corporation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The action of the Dublin Corporation at a recent meeting presented a direct challenge to the government, when the following resolution was carried by 38 votes to 5. Mr. Michael Dowling proposed:

"That this council of the elected representatives of the City of Dublin hereby acknowledge the authority of Dail Eireann as the duly elected government of the Irish people and undertakes to give effect to all decrees duly promulgated by the said Dail Eireann in so far as same affect this council. That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the governments of Europe, and to the President and chairman of the Senate of the House of Representatives of the United States of America."

In spite of the fact that the law advisor to the corporation had ruled the motion out of order and illegal, Alderman O'Neill, the acting Lord Mayor, took it upon himself to receive the motion and allow it to be discussed, although he eventually declined to vote upon it, giving as his reason that the city and country must be prepared to put up with the action of their representatives—the Sinn Fein Party—who largely predominated both in the corporation and in the national "Parliament."

Dr. McWalter, high sheriff, pointed out that if that motion was passed there would be no possibility of collecting the £1,100,000 just struck for rates, except the police rates for which they had power to distrain. There was no machinery, except the ordinary machinery of the law, which could be enforced by the sheriff, and that was altogether dependent on the carrying out of the Acts of Parliament from which the corporation itself derived its powers.

Dr. McWalter also warned them of the immense legal responsibility they were undertaking, and proposed as an amendment, "That this council is quite prepared to accept the authority of the Crown, provided a satisfactory system of Colonial Home Rule is provided for Ireland," a proposal which was received with derision.

Mr. Strick commented on the absence of about 15 members who would have voted against Mr. Dowling's resolution, and said that whenever anything of a disloyal nature was under

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Mr. Strick commented on the absence of about 15 members who would have voted against Mr. Dowling's resolution, and said that whenever anything of a disloyal nature was under

discussion, loyal subjects of the King who were holding his commission of the peace, were always conspicuously absent. One of the members, Thos. Loughlin, who voted with the majority, is at the present time invoking the aid of British law in his action for damages against The Morning Post, and other papers, for statements published concerning his dealings with a German baron.

John J. Murphy pointed out that the third of May was the fourth anniversary of the shooting of Tom Clarke and Padraic Pearse at Kilmainham, and therefore a most fitting time to declare their allegiance to Dail Eireann.

The position of affairs as it now stands, is that the Act of Parliament, under which the corporation and the urban and district councils work, gives power to the local government board to step in and take control of the councils with the exception of the borough and city councils. The government will therefore have to pass forthwith a short amending act to extend the powers of the existing one over the whole ground. Future developments will be of considerable interest.

NEW CANADIAN LINE TO INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The inauguration of a new steamship service by the Canadian Government Mercantile Marine from Montreal to India and Ceylon via Suez Canal, calling probably at Karachi, Bombay and Colombo, is officially announced for the near future. The first vessel is likely to leave Montreal in August next, and if sufficient freight offers, a fairly regular service will be maintained. The steamers will sail from a port in the Maritime Provinces in the winter months and from Montreal in summer.

BONUS FOR CIVIL WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Administrative Commission of the City of Montreal has apportioned the sum of \$49,000 to be distributed as a bonus among certain classes of civic employees, upon whom it is considered that the increased cost of living bears most heavily at this time.

JUBILEE OF SCOTTISH MISSION IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—There was a large gathering of Europeans and Indians to witness the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the extension of the Macfarlane Memorial Church. The ceremony was in connection with the jubilee of the Scottish Mission in the Himalayas. The mission was started in 1870, when the Rev. William Macfarlane came to Darjeeling and started missionary work among the hill tribes.

Lord Ronaldshay in his address, said that the laying of the foundation stone marked the completion of 50 years of beneficent work in the Eastern Himalayas. The hill people were a happy folk, and it was that no doubt which was responsible for the starting of the mission work at Kalimpong, for it was the attractive personality of the few hill boys whom Mr. Macfarlane saw in his mission school at Gaya which first led him to establish the work which had been so successfully carried on ever since.

It was about five years after Mr. Macfarlane went to Gaya that the mission was started at Kalimpong, and in 1880 Dr. Sutherland arrived to take charge of the work. Five years later the guild of the young men of the Church of Scotland decided to start work on their own behalf, and as a result of that was the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Graham. More than 30 years had elapsed since they came, and during those years the influence of Christianity had spread far and wide through their efforts. The church extension, of which the foundation stone had just been laid, was not merely a memorial to the original founder of the mission, but it was really the great center of Christianity in the Eastern Himalayas.

After laying the foundation stone of the church, His Excellency descended the hill to the industrial school, and there laid the foundation stone of a new block for the teaching of carpentry and carving. This building was being erected as a memorial to Mrs. Graham, who was the founder of the Kalimpong home industries.

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MONOPOLY MAKER RISES IN GERMANY

Hugo Stinnes Becomes "Newspaper King," Besides Bringing Industries, Forests, Mines and Ships Under His Control

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Nominally, at any rate, Germany is a "Socialistic Republic." A little more than a year ago, when the State was given this new form, thousands of speakers from hundreds of platforms declared, with shouts of triumph, that the "Age of Capitalism" was over and that the day of Socialism and Communism had dawned. As a matter of cold, not to say sordid, fact there has probably never been seen, in all history, such an exemplification, such an extension, of the power of concentrated capitalism as has taken place in the German "Socialistic Republic."

It has produced more than one phenomenon, but by far the most striking is the appearance of a type, familiar before only to America and, on a smaller scale, to England, known as the "Newspaper King." It finds its personification here in Hugo Stinnes, and his enthrone is comprised in the purchase of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which for years was the semi-official mouthpiece of the German Government. The exact extent of "King" Stinnes' journalistic realm is a matter of controversy, so many and diverse are the companies to which he has the controlling influence, but the Minister of Posts, Mr. Giesberts, has made himself responsible for the statement that what is called the "Stinnes Concern," has bought up no fewer than 64 journals. And yet this tremendous organization is really only a side-line. In this "Socialistic Republic" of Germany it has become possible for one man to bring within his control not merely 64 newspapers, but industrial works of all kinds, automobile factories, shipping companies, one of the largest hotels in Berlin, whole forests, landed properties, mines, not to speak of half a dozen celluloid factories!

A Means to an End

That Mr. Stinnes' journalistic activities are only means to an end everyone recognizes. All the journals he has acquired are organs of conservatism in politics, and of what is known here as the "heavy industries" in business. It is not surprising, therefore, that the announcement of the transfer of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," following a whole series of similar purchases, has caused mingled sensation and alarm

in the country and let loose a flood of criticism, both of the man and the system. "Vorwärts," the organ of the Social Democrats, immediately raised the question "What is the origin of this magnate's millions?" The explicit answer was not forthcoming, but "Vorwärts" drew attention to what it called "a specially interesting capital" in the story of the financial giant's growth. This had reference to Stinnes' share in the liquidation of occupied Belgium. It set forth that a huge combination, of which Stinnes was "the spiritual leader," managed to obtain from the government extraordinarily favorable terms in regard to a large number of industrial concerns in Belgium which came into his hands during the occupation. Of course the loss of the war made a slight change in the original plans, but "Vorwärts" alleged that enormous profits were being made during the period of German administration by the Stinnes Trust, and then added caustically, "The people who, behind the scenes of the world war, and with the benevolent assistance of the old Hohenzollern Government, netted millions of money, are now buying up the German press!" And, the Socialist Journal proceeded to ask, "With what object?" It regarded any reply to its own question as superfluous.

A Gigantic Monopoly

Even some of the still few independent newspapers which are themselves reactionary are a little alarmed. As, for instance, the "Vossische Zeitung," which remarked: "There can be no doubt that Stinnes is trying to create a gigantic monopoly of the German press. It need not be emphasized that enormous dangers can arise for public morality and for the political life of Germany. As the German newspaper king he will be able to dominate every political party, and spin webs in the service of his own interests. And it is in post-revolutionary Germany that it is possible to make millions on millions in a measure only known before in America!"

It is incorrect, however, to suggest that Germany's industrial and journalistic king owes his millions and his power to the war. Sometime before that he was already a "man of property," and even as a very young man had displayed business and organizational qualities of a very high order. Entering an industrial firm founded by his grandfather, he developed it so quickly and on such a scale that in 1913 it controlled 30 mining and manufacturing concerns in nearly every European country, from the extreme west to the Asiatic frontier. Not only did he himself create the means to buy coal and iron-ore mines, engineering works and shipbuilding yards, but was also the leading spirit in the foundation of a gigantic banking business. He is probably the most brilliant organiz-

ing genius in Germany. Of that his achievements since the Republican era are themselves a proof, leaving out of sight his previous record. For the fact is that, despite all revolutionary laws and ordinances and all the measures of a Socialistic government designed to restrict capitalistic power, despite all taxation on capital as well as profits, Hugo Stinnes has managed to get near transforming industrial Germany into his own private concern!

FORTHCOMING BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the government measures which will shortly be submitted to Parliament is that of a bill which will be introduced by the president of the Board of Trade asking for authority to contribute a sum of £100,000 to the guarantee fund of the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition.

Proposals for holding a great exhibition in London in order to demonstrate the resources and manufacturing capacity of the British Empire were first initiated by Lord Strathcona as far back as 1913, but the scheme had to remain in abeyance during the war. It was, however, revived shortly after the armistice was signed, and the government was approached by two independent organizations, the "British Dominions Exhibition Limited," and the "London Great Exhibition," both of which were formed with the object of holding an inter-imperial exhibition. These two bodies agreed to amalgamate, and a joint executive committee was formed under the chairmanship of Lord Morris.

As a result of negotiations between this provisional committee and the Board of Trade, His Majesty's Government has agreed to give official recognition and support to the undertaking, and the Prince of Wales has consented to act as president of the general committee. At the request of the Prince, the Lord Mayor will shortly issue invitations to a public meeting at the Mansion House, at which the project will be formally launched and an appeal made for contributions to the guarantee fund.

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK, New York.—The Chilean steamship Renaisco, formerly the Japanese steamship Nippon Maru, arrived here yesterday from Valparaiso, Chile, with passengers and cargo, marking the beginning of the recently organized passenger and freight service of the South American Steamship Company between New York and South American west coast ports.

WOMEN WORKERS' LOT 'IN HARD-HIT VIENNA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—In the present distressed times it is very interesting and also touching to note the efforts of the middle class women in Austria to better their condition. A peculiarly favorable field for such observation lies in the sale room of a women's organization in Vienna, where superfluous household effects are received for sale, and work is given out to women to do at home.

A great gulf divides one group of women from another. The more sympathetic are most certainly the women looking for work, and with a faint hope of finding some employment as they come for the first time. In the rarest cases are the real artists in needlework. They are bashful, but with the resolve to work. One sees very clearly that really capable people are not led to work simply from necessity, but have long ago found their work before the compulsion came.

Most of the women hand over their work in a business-like manner and only occasionally show their disappointment when there is not enough work to supply all the amateur needlewomen.

Much less agreeable is the impression created by the women in the second group. Some of these are so crushed, that their only thought is to sell their household belongings.

Having heard that just now everything of value realizes good prices, they bring articles which long since

became old-fashioned but are not antique and demand quite impossible prices for them. All the tact of the directress of the society cannot prevent the absolutely uncalled for bursts of indignation from the would-be sellers. They cannot understand why one refuses to accept their things, when they have condescended to sell a part of their belongings. They form a foil to the women on the other side, whose desire to help themselves differ so greatly from these despisers of honest work.

BRITISH WOMEN AS MOTOR MECHANICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Women's Industrial League, an organization which is continuously working for the object of obtaining equal opportunities for women to enter suitable occupations, recently held a meeting in Central Buildings, London, when the Hon. Gabrielle Borthwick gave an address on the work of the league, and fully explained the scheme adopted for training women as mechanics and drivers.

Mrs. Borthwick stated that it was not generally known that many women had been trained as motor mechanics even before the war. The narrower outlook which had tried to intervene by objecting to women becoming engineers, was therefore being met, in some degree, a few years ago, although there was a great deal of prejudice still to be broken down.

The work of training the women had been carried out chiefly by Mrs. Borthwick, who was the governing director

of the Hon. G. Borthwick Workshops Ltd. of Brick Street, London, W., and who had started a garage before the war for the training of women mechanics and drivers.

This work was unfortunately interrupted to a great extent by the war, and the training of women as ambulance drivers was taken up instead. A great demand ensued for these to be sent to France, necessitating the speeding up of all training, and this brought the instruction course down to a period of one to three months.

Mrs. Borthwick stated that as a consequence of demobilization the majority of these women now found themselves, though fully qualified to carry on the same work, without positions, owing to the shortage of openings available or suitable for their special needs. Many, however, were still driving cars of their own independently, and their experience during the war enabled them to effect most of their own repairs.

FARMERS WANT WHEAT CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From the Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Canadian Council of Agriculture has passed a resolution which has been forwarded to the Canadian Government, asking that the wheat control board be continued in operation for another year. Government control of the sale of wheat for 1920-21 was approved of by the United Farmers Organization of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at their annual conventions, and the resolution of the Council of Agriculture, which is representative of all these organizations, points out that the 1920 crop cannot be controlled unless the wheat board's life is extended for another year by the present session of the Canadian Parliament.



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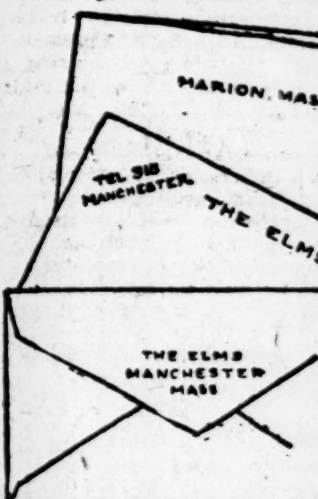
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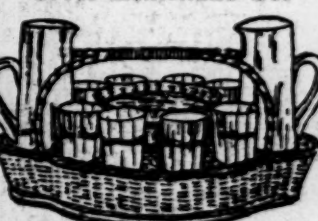
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CHANGING OUTLOOK FOR BRITISH TRADE

There Have Been Quotable Declines in a Number of Commodity Prices, Though Nothing Approaching a Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—After the conclusion of the armistice, the hope of averting almost immediately to pre-war standards of consumption was freely indulged in both in this country and on the continent of Europe. Governments had become accustomed in war time to expect that all their needs would be satisfied without any great regard to cost; and since the requirements of reconstruction might well be considered no less pressing and vital than those of war, we looked at first for a continuation of the same system, in which the means would be subordinate to the importance of the ends in view.

Individuals, looking at the new position from a slightly different angle, were animated by a spirit which was destined to produce the same economic effects as the attitude of governments. The war being over they regarded it as natural and right that self-imposed restrictions and government control should cease forthwith, and that consumption should begin again on the pre-war scale.

Expressed in terms of economics the situation was clearly one in which preference on the part of the public for immediate purchasing power was so great that dearer money could only be avoided by continued inflation on a grand scale.

Dear Money or Inflation

To the public this dilemma did not present itself but soon began to demand the attention of governments. For some time the issue was in doubt. After some hesitation the choice was determined in Great Britain by two dominant considerations. The attitude of the United States Government made it plain that America could no longer be regarded as the fountain head of inter-governmental credits for the relief and reconstruction of Europe. In the second place—and this consideration no doubt predominated—the social and political disadvantages of restricted credit were obviously as nothing to the storm which might certainly be expected if the internal commodity price level continued to rise. As soon as it became clear that the British Government, for these and other reasons, would consistently and resolutely resist the progress of inflation, dearer money could confidently be predicted. This happened in the autumn of last year.

The prospect in the autumn, therefore, appeared to be that for a long period, perhaps for years, the energies of production would be concentrated upon the satisfaction of immediate needs, and that capital would be too valuable to store and too scarce to use for purposes which would only become remunerative with the lapse of time.

Symptoms of a Change

There are signs that the situation is changing in Great Britain far sooner than could have been expected.

There have been quotable declines in a number of commodity prices, though there is nothing as yet at all approaching to a slump. Industrial ordinary securities as a whole show a decided tendency to fall in the market, but this fall is still susceptible of various interpretations. Gilt-edged long-dated securities are less out of favor; continental orders are said to be diminishing, partly on account of the exchange position; and the eastern demand for goods is notably less keen. But more significant at present than any concrete results already visible is the changed tone of the financial and commercial community and the fact that such movements as can be observed are taking place precisely in those directions in which an approaching decline of activity generally would be most quickly and most acutely felt.

The reasons for this changing attitude are not all easy to detect or to describe; but some are obvious. Expectations of rapid reconstruction and recovery on the continent have been disappointed and the more impoverished countries of Europe are finding that they will have to reconcile themselves to the conclusion that neither their friends nor their late enemies can be counted on to provide the cost of rehabilitation. Now for the first time they are tightening their belts and preparing to pay for the war by reducing the general standard of living. Extravagant and grandiose schemes of industrial development, freely canvassed in the exuberant days which followed the armistice, have now been quietly shelved, and the most self-indulgent countries, in spite of their distaste for government control, are finding themselves driven to adopt drastic schemes for the restriction of imports, and are attempting, at long last, to give themselves the appearance of financial respectability by loudly, though perhaps a little disingenuously, proclaiming to the world that they have balanced their budgets with taxation. Similarly in Great Britain the notion that the strenuous years of war justified a relaxation of effort all round is giving place to the realization that however much we may deserve a rest we certainly cannot afford it. The fact has been brought home to individuals by the course of prices, and here, too, standards are being reduced, private expenditure is containing itself and the consumer is taking refuge in passive resistance.

Government Policy

It is doubtful, however, whether such reduction in demand at home and abroad would have been of itself

sufficient to relieve the credit strain if it had not been reinforced by the policy of the British Government. That policy is still the dominant factor in the situation, and it is only since it was fully revealed that the new tendencies have begun to assert themselves unmistakably. The plans of the British Treasury are so drastic that they seem likely to achieve not merely the desirable end of forcing out the market stocks which were being held for higher prices, but even to discourage through the excess profits duty those very undertakings whose survival, at the expense of less profitable business, dear money was intended to insure.

It is impossible to say whether the tide of events is yet definitely set in a new direction; but it is not too early to give some attention to the developments which may be looked for when the expected change takes place. If the tide sets strongly we shall have all the familiar effects of a declining trade activity, an increasing number of commercial failures, a steady decline in ordinary industrial shares, a growth of unemployment and a lower level of interest rates, involving a rise in the price of long-dated securities which should be out of all proportion to any rise which may take place in the value of short-dated bonds. Not even the most pessimistic anticipations can lead one to expect a general collapse in security values, because the crisis, if it came, would be a commercial, not a financial crisis. A financial crisis could in any event be avoided unless the treasury, in spite of the consequences, refused to release in the smallest degree the stringency of existing monetary regulations.

MOTOR PLOWS NOW IN VOGUE IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—As a result of the present shortage of cattle, the number in the country, excluding water buffaloes, being about 16 per cent less than in 1913, and owing to the heavy cost of feeding animals during the six to seven months of the dry season, motor plows and tractors have been receiving considerable attention in Egypt lately. Owing, however, to the irrigation and drainage system employed over a large part of Egypt the problem of plowing by mechanical means is by no means an easy one. The fields are frequently but an acre or little more in area, bounded by deep ditches on three sides and by a canal on the fourth, and this requires sharp and frequent turns. Further the heavy black clay of the northern delta, when even slightly impregnated with salt, makes a very difficult bearing surface for even comparative light machines, being hard on top and soft below.

However, many interesting trials have already taken place and two or three makes are commencing to do a brisk business. From the beginning of the war, the Ministry of Agriculture has recognized the importance of motor plowing, and every encouragement has been given to such enterprise in the country. In fact, it has just been announced that official trials to be conducted on the lines of those held at Lincoln, England, last autumn will be held near Cairo in November next. All kinds of machinery and agricultural implements will, it is hoped, be exhibited.

While it would appear that for breaking up new land and carrying out heavy leveling few machines will be found to equal the old-fashioned cable system worked by a pair of steam plows, yet in the districts already under cultivation there seem to be great opportunities for motor machinery. As at the present price for dry fodder a pair of cattle capable of plowing from 1-3 to 1-2 an acre per day cost an upkeep about 10s. a day, any mechanical means which will plow cheaply and reliably is bound to attract much attention. Certainly the walls of eastern conservatism are crumbling under the stress of modern requirements.

LOWER HOURS LOWER PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—In the New South Wales Industrial Court, Mr. Justice Rolin strongly criticized the bricklayers for attempting to enforce a 44-hour week after they had made a most solemn agreement through the Industrial Court. As a result of the action of the union he (Judge Rolin) said that he intended to vary the award. An order was subsequently made by the judge providing that men who worked 48 hours a week should be entitled to two-thirds of an hour minimum, while those who only worked 44 hours should only be entitled to one-ninth of an hour.

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FUTURE FISCAL POLICY OF INDIA

Country, It Is Said, Is Unlikely to Gain or Lose by Moderate Preference in Import Duties

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—A short time ago the Government of India appointed a committee to consider whether or not it would be advisable for India to adopt a policy of imperial preference, and also to consider the whole question of the future fiscal policy of India. The committee's report is now published and the conclusion that it has come to is, that India is "neither likely to lose nor gain appreciably on the balance by the adoption of a moderate preference in its import duties." The decision, however, is based on the assumption that there is no probability of any retaliation by countries outside the British Empire which now import Indian products.

Dangers of Retaliation

The committee seems to be convinced that the demand for raw materials is such that the apprehensions expressed by Lord Curzon's government are now groundless. The question remains, however, as to what will happen when the present urgent demand for raw materials comes to an end. For instance, the committee admits that there are dangers of retaliation with regard to the export of copra, and some doubt as to the effect which imperial preference would have on the Indian export of oil seeds.

It is felt to be probable that the committee is in the main right, and that under present conditions there is not much danger of foreign countries imposing a hostile tariff on Indian products, because these commodities are just now urgently required. But the matter does not end there. India is progressing, and her aim, it is believed, must be to become a manufacturing country herself, and to use her own raw materials and in due time to compete in foreign markets. It will then be greatly to her disadvantage to find hostile tariffs imposed against her on account of some preference from which she gained nothing. Also it is not impossible that the production of raw materials may in time exceed the demand and India would then lose her present favorable position.

Few Advantages

These then are stated to be the risks of retaliation. What advantages imperial preference offers to India are very few.

The committee was also asked to advise on the question of the future fiscal policy of India, and its decision is that a committee should be appointed to take evidence on the subject from all classes, importers, exporters, producers, manufacturers, and even the poor old consumer! The industrial commission did not inquire into fiscal questions and the committee's recommendation is that a similar commission could now go into the subject. The objection is that the two subjects are not parallel. An inquiry into industrial matters is a local one in which industrial firms can give useful help, but an inquiry into fiscal matters cannot be localized, and it is difficult for industrial firms to avoid bias in their opinion on such a matter, which should really be dealt with by experts.

PROMOTING AMITY OF DUTCH AND BRITISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting held recently before the Royal Society of Arts the formation of an Anglo-Batavian Society for the promotion of good fellowship between the British

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and Dutch races was proposed by Sir Walter Townley, the former British Minister at The Hague.

Sometimes, Sir Walter said, the attitude of Holland to this country during the war had been unfairly criticized. The experiences he had derived during a pleasant sojourn in that country convinced him that the situation of Holland had been exceedingly difficult. Placed between two contending forces she had very little chance of making headway against either, though of the two it would have been easier against the Allies than Germany, for the latter could have overrun so small a country in a very short time.

Holland had, Sir Walter continued, exercised her neutrality both in the letter and in the spirit, and in doing so she was blamed by both parties. He found that the balance was very evenly held, and expressed his gratitude for the way in which his duties as British Minister at The Hague had been facilitated. Now that the sting had been removed, he felt that it was in the best interests of the two countries that the society should further closer association between those who had so much in common, though historically at variance.

Seconding the proposal, Dr. W. R. Bishop explained that the title "Anglo-Batavian" was chosen in preference to "Anglo-Dutch," as the Dutch race was not a nationality as the French was a nationality. There were Dutch descendants all over the world, he said, and the society was for the promotion of fellowship between the British and Dutch races, and thus the early settlement in Batavia, the birthplace of Holland, was selected.

CUSTOM AS A PROP OF THE DRINK HABIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—"One of the chief things which keeps the drinking habit propped up in the old country is that of custom," Mrs. Louise McKinney, member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor during a recent visit to Ottawa. "The custom has a much firmer hold in England and Scotland than it has in either the United States or Canada," she said, "and that is why Canada owes it to herself to rid herself of the liquor habit before it grows upon her as it will be so much the harder for her to shake it off later on."

"I have just returned from the old country and I spent a week in Scotland lecturing at various places on the temperance movement. One of the things that impressed me most was to come across, especially in Scotland, a strong movement to discourage the custom of social drinking. This movement is composed of commercial travelers, retail merchants, i. e., the men who do the buying, professional and other men of an influential standing. The qualification for membership is that one must be a total abstainer. The purpose of the movement is to discourage social drinking which exists so much among business men and to prove that a man can be a good man of business and a good fellow without being a drinker. The membership of this movement in England and Scotland is over 50,000."

Asked as to what she thought would be the result of the Scottish Temperance Act of 1913, which came into force in Scotland on June 1, Mrs. McKinney said that on that point she could not give an opinion but she was certain that it was only a question of time before people all over the world were educated up to the benefits of prohibition.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF DRY LAW PROVED

Tremendous Reduction in Number of Arrests and Commitments in Massachusetts Spells Big Saving to the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Startling decreases in the number of arrests and commitments for drunkenness in Massachusetts reveal a convincing proof of the present and future economic value of prohibition to the individual citizen, a part of whose taxes go to maintain the penal and reform institutions of the Commonwealth which have been necessary to care for the products of the saloon. Instead of any loss as a result of the elimination of liquor license fees the actual net results of prohibition already tested point to the inevitable final profit to the people and State through the reduction from 4927 inmates in the county prisons in the height of the liquor regime to 906 at present after only a few months of prohibition, in which the full effects, of course, could not yet be felt.

Nor is this the whole story, for the official records show that there were 112,213 arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts for the year ending September 30, 1918, while statistics compiled to April 30, 1920, from October 1, 1919, show 24,954 arrests. Using that for a basis to figure the approximate result for the rest of the year, the total is about 42,000. This total undoubtedly will be greatly reduced, for only half of the period, from October to April was under prohibition, and with the final decision of the United States Supreme Court confirming and upholding the constitutionality of both the prohibition law and the Volstead Enforcement Act, it is generally conceded that there will be an increasing and more effective enforcement of the law now that it is finally a part of the Constitution. Reduction of 70,000 Arrests.

However, as the figures now stand there is a reduction of about 70,000 arrests in a year which, viewed in terms of economics, means thousands of dollars saved directly in the reduced cost of arresting, transporting in expensive automobiles, feeding in these days of high costs of foods, housing in these days when housing facilities are scarce, trying in court and generally caring for these 70,000 products of the saloon who, without liquor automatically become a potential productive asset to the state instead of an economic loss.

In addition to this great saving is the further possible saving through the reduction in the cost of maintaining the \$7,000,000 worth of county prisons. Authorities admit that citizens are paying \$500,000 annually for the upkeep and running expenses of penal institutions many of which are fast approaching the point of being unnecessary because of prohibition. Several of these jails, representing a combined valuation of \$784,000, have already been closed because no longer needed, but they are still guarded at an expense which may be eliminated when the recommendations of the authorities utilizing only the necessary prisons are adopted.

A few of the figures available clearly demonstrate how easily considerable money is to be saved as soon as a rearrangement is made. For illustration, the Boston jail, valued at \$1,447,700, has accommodation for 303 inmates, but has only 136, which is an average housing cost of

\$10,723 for each inmate. Deer Island has but 168 and can accommodate 1505, making the cost of housing each \$11,420. In Pittsfield the plant valued at \$285,000 has only 17 inmates, making the cost of housing each \$23,000. The enormous cost of heating when coal is scarce and high priced, as well as other expenses, will be greatly decreased as soon as accommodations are reduced to actual needs.

Consolidation is Urged

Prison Commissioner Sanford Bates makes an urgent recommendation for the consolidation of the 16 county prisons into two or three, and for the employment of the majority of the prisoners in productive industry or the learning of a trade. Mr. Bates's jurisdiction, however, does not extend to the county institutions, and legislative action or agreement among the county commissioners appears to be the means to bring about a change.

The increase in the number of probationers among those convicted of crime is, to be sure, an important contributing factor in this reduction of prison population. Figures show that slightly more than 25 per cent of those declared guilty of offense against the law are put on probation. The comparative lack of unemployment also has tended to reduce the number of idle violations.

With this already apparent decline in the demand for prison facilities, and with every promise of a still speedier and more evident drop, this, and other states, face the necessity for legislation to cut down and consolidate the prison properties and slash the appropriations necessary for their maintenance. Such legislation was attempted in the recent session of the State Legislature but no final action was taken before that body adjourned, although further consideration of such a measure is expected.

PAGES IN CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—One of the features of the Canadian Parliament are the young page boys, who are to be seen everywhere dressed in Eton coats, black ties, and black satin breeches with stockings to match. They rather remind one of the Boy Scouts, always very busy and always ready to give one a helping hand. Their employment by the House is time-honored, and it is an employment which offers special advantages. It is said that one former page is now employed by a corporation at a salary of \$25,000 a year, while another has been raised to a bishop.

The House of Commons takes considerable interest in its little messengers and considerable consternation was recently caused when a member declared that he understood that following a recent all-night session of the House, some of the pages had not been to bed at all. The Speaker, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, M. P., however, informed the House that all the younger boys were home at 9:30 P. M., although, he admitted that on some of the pages the present system was a hardship. The question of employment of the pages had been very carefully examined by the Inspector of Schools of Ottawa, who was satisfied that it was in the interest of the boys themselves. The members were quite relieved when the Speaker, amidst applause, announced that he had given instructions that in future all pages were to be sent home at 10 P. M.

STATE HIGHWAYS TO BE CONSIDERED

Georgia Legislature to Take up Several Subjects at Its Annual Session to Be Held This Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Probably the most important subject to come before the Georgia Legislature when it convenes for its annual session on June 23, will be the status of the state highway department and the program for a system of state highways. The latter is divided into two parts, the first of which was passed at the 1919 session.

Part one of the highway system deals with an act revising the scale of motor vehicle licenses and appropriating the receipts of the same to the highway board to be expended in the construction of a state highway system. It also provides for the creation of a highway board and a definition of its powers. Part two became effective last January. Part two consists of a bill to amend the Constitution, providing for an issuance of state highway bonds to construct the system of highways contemplated by the act creating the highway board.

T. R. Bennett, State Superintendent of Banks, it is expected will have several recommendations to make in regard to the banking law enacted during the last session. He is expected to ask that the present law be changed so as to allow bank companies to acquire trust company privileges; that he be instructed to accept without examination cotton receipts from bonded warehouses, and that he may require an investigation of all other warehouse receipts, the cost of which are to be paid by the bank investigated.

M. L. Brittain, State School Superintendent, is expected to recommend several important school laws, including a law which would provide for the election of county school superintendents by county school boards instead of by popular vote. He is to ask that the present law be changed so as to make the county boards elective by the people, instead of being designated by the grand juries, and to have the superintendent elected by the board.

MUSIC FESTIVAL IN MAINE CENTENNIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—One of the events of the Maine Centennial celebration this summer will be the Music Festival to be held on Monday, June 23, and among those who have been asked to be guests of honor are Emma Eames, Annie Louise Cary Raymond, Emilio de Gogorzar Geraldine Farrar, Alice Neilson, Olive Fremstad, Charles Harrison, Marie Sundelius, Mrs. Edward MacDowell and Miss Schumann-Heink. Another guest of the occasion will be Kate Douglas Wiggin, author.

Features of the event will be the playing of the combined bands of western Maine and a chorus of 2000 voices, comprising 1000 adults, mostly members of the Maine Festival Chorus, and 1000 Portland school children. There will be a parade in the morning of the combined bands and the invited guests from Longfellow Square to City Hall, where they will be received by Charles B. Clarke, Mayor of the city. This reception will be followed by singing on the steps in front of City Hall.

Low Summer Tourist Fares

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- \$107³⁰ to Estes—Rocky Mountain National Park and return.
- \$114³⁰ to West Yellowstone (Yellowstone National Park) and return. Four and one-half days motor trip in park with accommodations at hotels \$54.00, at camp \$45.00, additional. Side trip to Estes—Rocky Mountain National Park for \$10 additional.
- \$144⁸⁰ to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and return, with 200 miles along the Scenic Columbia River. Side trips to Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks may be arranged for small additional expense.
- \$144⁸⁰ to California and return. Going via Omaha, Ogden, Great Salt Lake, along the famous Forty-Niners' trail to San Francisco, returning direct through Ogden or via Los Angeles and Salt Lake City.
- \$162⁸⁰ Circuit Tour of the West. Portland, thence rail or steamer to San Francisco, thence returning direct through Ogden or via Los Angeles and Salt Lake City. Or route may be reversed.

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Canadian National Railways

WOMEN DEMOCRATS DRAW LABOR PLANK

Requirements of Men and Women
in Industry Considered Identical—Government Control of
Basic Industries Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"So far the men's section of the Democratic National Committee has no Labor plank," said Mrs. Robert W. Bruere, chairman of the Labor committee of the woman's bureau of the party's platform, "said Mrs. Robert W. Bruere, chairman of the Labor committee of the woman's bureau of the Democratic National Committee discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the plank which her committee has just drafted. 'The women had no wish to usurp any prerogatives, but we seemed to be the only ones in the field to get this ready to submit to the convention, and we felt it too vital a matter to neglect or postpone.

"We really started out to make this a plank of women's demands, but the more we studied into Labor conditions, the more we were impressed with the impossibility of separating the demands of men and women. They work side by side so their demands are identical; they must be. Even at the coal mines, which I have visited recently and where men only are employed, I found that their wives and daughters and sisters were employed in silk mills, button factories, and other industrial plants which have grown up along side the mines, and their demands were practically the same.

Labor Men Consulted

"In drawing up this plank we tried to find out just what it was that Labor wanted by going personally to representatives of Labor and asking them. We interviewed union men locally and wrote to others all over the country. When we could not get anything from the union leaders we tried to get some in the neighborhood to find out for us what they really wanted. We have had no gray of getting at unorganized groups, but hope that this plank will sell them as well.

"In drawing it up we omitted all demands of Labor that we felt did not apply specifically to Labor. For example, many urged us to include demands for freedom of speech, of press and of assembly, but as we consider these to be universal demands, not limited to Labor, we omitted them. They belong elsewhere in the party's platform. No one organization gave us all the demands which we have incorporated in the 15 sections of our plank, but each section was urged by some.

Importance of Labor Vote

"In a letter sent out by our committee to each delegate to the national convention, we have emphasized the importance of the part which Labor will play in the November elections, and how necessary it is to the success of the Democratic Party the Labor vote will be. This is intensified by the fact that the Republican Party lost its chance of winning the labor vote by its action in incorporating into its platform a weak and meaningless Labor plank which has alienated not only 4,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, but members of other organized groups also, and in addition by its nomination of a presidential candidate who cannot appeal to those who think in terms of progress.

"In fact, nothing has happened which has been quite so helpful to the Democratic Party as the Republican platform."

Among the interesting points in this Labor plank drawn up by the woman's bureau is the advocacy of federal fuel and steel commissions.

Collective Bargaining Favored

"The right of collective bargaining between employers and employees through representatives of their own choosing is urged, also general adoption of the eight-hour day; minimum wages fixed on the basis of service, not of sex; government control of basic industries affecting what are known as the necessities of life, such as sugar refineries, grain elevators and packing plants; the development of a national system of employment offices under joint control of federal and state boards; the immediate organization of Labor corps for harvesting, with transportation subsidies to meet the problems of the seasonal requirements of agriculture; the appointment of women on all government boards and tribunals dealing with industry and Labor; abolition of child labor; enactment of federal and state legislation to foster the organization of producers and consumers cooperative associations and cooperative credit societies; nationalization of the railroads and their administration by a corporation or commission on which the public, the technical management and Labor shall be represented.

The use of the mandatory and prohibitory injunction in labor disputes is condemned, also the treatment of Labor as a commodity.

SELECTION OF FILMS FOR CHILDREN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"That parents take an interest in the choice of the motion pictures that their children see was urged by Orrin G. Cooks, secretary of the National Committee for Better Films, addressing a recent national conference of Mothers and Parent Teachers Associations. The work of selecting films for wide-awake youngsters is an easy task, he said, for their children will assume some

in comparison with that of arousing their fathers and mothers to the necessity of building up a demand for the kinds of exhibitions in their towns which will supply continuously the entertainment boys and girls need.

"The ultimate and final responsibility rests upon the shoulders of parents," said Mr. Cooks. "It is impossible to shift this upon others. Even in this modern age, parents who authority over their time, amusements and spending money. I urge, therefore, that parents take an active and constant interest in the pictures as well as the studies of their children. The same process of selection which has been applied to the school, the library, the theater, public recreation work and religious teaching must now be applied equally to the motion picture."

Mr. Cooks proposes that local parent-teacher associations combine with other groups to have satisfactory pictures weekly and to see that there is sufficient interest to make it worth while for the exhibitors to maintain a high grade of special entertainment. This plan is said to have proved successful in communities where it has been tried.

UNSKILLED LABOR SHORTAGE MARKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The supply of unskilled industrial and farm labor virtually has been exhausted, according to a survey of immigrant employment agencies made by the Inter-Racial Council. While there are thousands of openings for unskilled labor available through the bureau, it is almost impossible to find applicants, and immigrant employment agencies are often pooling their applicants to meet some of the demands.

Agencies which formerly placed about 50 men daily are now doing well to find workmen for eight or nine vacancies, despite the fact that farmers are offering \$60 to \$70 monthly and \$85 for milkers, with board and lodging. Common labor is offered \$4 or more for a 10-hour day and on state roads \$4.25 is paid. Brick yards pay 40 cents and up for common labor, but with 90 per cent piece work laborers earn from 70 cents to \$1 per hour.

Lack of immigration and better wages paid in industrial towns in the middle west were the reasons assigned for the shortage here.

TOWN TAKES LINE AND MAKES IT PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TURNER, Maine—The Turner and Auburn electric railway, abandoned by its private ownership because it did not pay, appears to be in a fair way to become a very profitable line under municipal ownership. Following a vote by the people of Turner the legislature of the State gave the town authority to own and operate the railway and recently it was taken over. The figures for the first four weeks of municipal ownership show that the average cost of operation has been \$70 a day. There has been an average passenger income of \$50 a day and freight receipts well up to the passenger returns and sometimes exceeding them. An interesting feature of the reopening of the road is the fact that its passenger traffic is steadily increasing. Impressed with the bright prospects under municipal ownership there is a demand for rents at Turner village which indicates that many August families will move out of the city with the assurance that they can have adequate transportation to and from their work. "Good service and clean cars" is the motto adopted by the town management.

DECREASE IN EGG AND BUTTER SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The cold storage supply of butter and eggs shows a falling off, with a decrease of 2,732,386 pounds of butter, as compared with last year, declares Dr. Eugene H. Porter, commissioner of the state department of foods and markets, who says that a decline in production resulting from a lack of farm labor, difficulties of transportation, and the action of the Federal Reserve Bank in discouraging loans on food have resulted in a decrease of 17,000,000 pounds of butter in the country as a whole and of about 1,000,000 cases of eggs. He points out that this is the time to store a supply of food for winter.

The Retail Shoe Dealers Association is to appoint a committee on price-cutting to confer with Armin W. Riley, representative of the Department of Justice. J. J. Price, special agent of the squadron, was unable to get the members to agree on a fair price margin for shoes, and he refused to fix one.

STREET RAILWAYS' NEED OF CREDIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Need of restoration of credit in street railway industries was urged by John H. Pardee, president of the American Electric Railway Association, at the twenty-first annual meeting of the Electrical Credit Association. The salvation of the trolley systems, he said, lies in making investment in them safe. Lack of credit he termed the basic cause of the present condition of electric railways. A standard carfare cannot be established, he said, because of the variance of local conditions in cost of labor, power and materials and difficulties of operation. Investors, he believes, will not lend the companies money under prevailing conditions.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Widespread Benefits Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—William Shaw, Prohibition candidate for Governor in 1915, in an address to members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association pointed out some of the tremendous economic benefits that had come to his attention.

"After six months of prohibition we find hotels never so prosperous," he said, "real estate in greater demand and advancing in price, breweries and distilleries transformed into plants for producing food products and soft drinks, and used for cold storage and as assembling plants for automobiles, which will employ from five to ten times as many men as formerly."

"California grape growers have sold their entire 1920 crop at prices 25 to 50 per cent in advance of any previously received; 2500 saloons were closed in St. Louis, but immediately 700 new grocery stores were opened. Nation-wide reports show that drunkenness has decreased on the average 75 per cent, and all crime 50 per cent. The famous alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital, New York, that used to have from 200 to 400 patients, has been closed for lack of patients. Jail and prison populations are diminishing and many have not a single inmate. On the East Side, New York, evictions have practically ceased, and rents are collected as easily as on Riverside Drive.

"Give us five years of prohibition enforcement at the hands of its friends, and its results will be so convincing that only the small remnant that live by greed and would sacrifice their fellowmen for gain would oppose it."

Prohibition Makes Big Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—"The amount saved by prohibition annually in the cost of caring for and prosecuting criminals is far in excess of the sum derived from liquor revenue in any year in the palmist day of the saloon," said T. J. Bailey, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Mississippi, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The largest annual revenue was \$890,000, while the estimated annual amount saved by prohibition is \$995,000.

"Since January 1, 1909, Mississippi has had immunity from the licensed saloon. Prior to that date, and even at that date, the soundness of prohibition as an economic measure applied to the liquor traffic was seriously questioned by many good citizens. But at the end of one year nearly all well-informed citizens were convinced of the benefits of the new state policy, and the few who were not were thoughtfully noting the trend of things. Very few questioned the moral and religious advantages that would follow; but quite a number were anxious about the economical changes that would follow. They feared that when whisky revenues should be cut off taxes would become burdensome, and that the service of free schools would be seriously impaired.

"After an acid test of a decade the results are almost universally satisfactory. In almost all the counties the term of the free school has been lengthened, the teaching force strengthened, the equipment greatly improved, and the attendance far beyond the increase in population. Our college and all eleemosynary institutions are in better condition than they were under the 'wet' regime. The churches are much more largely attended and the cause of Christianity much better supported generally.

"The number of savings bank accounts, according to the latest available data, is easily 10 times as large as ever under the saloon policy. As a result of this thrift under prohibition there has been a very marked improvement in the comfort, neatness, sanitation and decoration of the homes of the people. All property both in town, city and country has been

greatly enhanced in value, in some instances doubling and in others quadrupling.

"The inmates of most of our jails are few, and in many cases the jails are empty. The number of convicts in our penitentiary has fallen from 1829 to 1151. Naturally we should have witnessed within this decade an increase in convicts para passu with the increase of population, or a net gain of 728, which would have swollen the number from 1879 to 2607, or more than double the present number."

DEFENSE OF NEW YORK SCHOOLS

John H. Finley, State Superintendent,
Disagrees With Ayer
Report on Their Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Commenting on Dr. Herbert Ayer's report on school efficiency, issued by the Russell Sage Foundation, ranking Montana first and New York State thirteenth, John H. Finley, State superintendent of schools, declared his belief that the situation in this State, aside from failure to spend much for buildings and equipment, did not deserve criticism. The State has made rapid and consistent progress from 1890 to 1918, its index number advancing from 41 to 50, and educational progress had been more rapid during the last eight years than during either of the previous decades.

Many other states had been spending more, relatively, for buildings and equipment. Montana had built practically all of its school buildings since 1890, whereas New York had thousands which were erected and equipped at an earlier date. For several years prior to 1918 almost no schools had been erected in this city, but now 50, costing \$25,000,000 were under way or planned. Buffalo had appropriated \$8,000,000 for schools. While the average expenditure in New York for teachers' salaries ranked fourth, with the recent appropriation for \$20,000,000 for the purpose, the State should take a higher place.

Regarding the question of attendance, Dr. Finley said that while 100 per cent would indicate the attendance of every child of school age for 200 days, no account was taken of the children who attend private or parochial schools. The attendance was reached in Dr. Ayer's index number by counting only those children who were in the former. Attendance in the public schools had improved from 1895, when the compulsory attendance law was enacted, until the war, and the Legislature had made it possible for the department further to promote attendance this year.

New York School Salary Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The new schedule of salaries adopted by the city board of education here for the public school administrative, supervisory, and teaching staff, and the clerical force, will be sent to the board of estimate with a request for sufficient funds to pay the increases. About 20,430 persons will be affected by the new schedule, and the additional cost, to become effective August 1, will be about \$16,000,168 annually.

LANDLORD MAY SELECT TENANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Justice Swayze has filed an opinion in the New Jersey Supreme Court involving the case of a landlord against a tenant in which he claims that a landlord has right in New Jersey to select a tenant that will suit him. A landlord leased a property for three years and the tenant left before the lease expired and rented the building to another party. The landlord dispossessed the new tenant and the New Jersey court upheld him.

LINK IN MOHAWK TRAIL TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for a new road from Petersburg in New York to Williamstown, Massachusetts, have been adopted and soon a missing link in the famous Mohawk Trail will be completed and a new avenue from the west to the famous automobile touring section of the Berkshire Mountains will be opened. The new road, half of which lies in each state, is to pass over Petersburg Mountain, which has an elevation of just over 3000 feet, and presents one of the most remarkable scenic views in America—to the east the various ranges of the Berkshires, including majestic Mt. Greylock, north and south the beautiful valleys in which such charming towns as Williamstown, North Adams and Pittsfield nestle, while, to the west, the wonderful view extends to the far-away Adirondacks, with the great peak White Face as the outermost sentinel on a rare horizon.

This new stretch of road will also supply the "missing link" of the Mohawk Trail and add materially to

its diversified scenic beauties. In fact, it was a part of this trail when the latter served as the route of the annual migration of the Iroquois tribes to the low lands and coast of Massachusetts. When completed this new road will provide a direct route into the Berkshires via Troy, which will be highly appreciated by up-state motorists. It will also provide New Englanders with a direct route into the central part of New York State.

GOVERNOR FIXES WAGE SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Gov. John M. Parker has found the following wage schedule to be fair for the carpenters, metal trades workers, and boilermakers employed by the dock board in New Orleans: For the next three months, 90 cents an hour; for the three months following, 95 cents an hour; and for a year thereafter \$1 an hour. This ruling is final and about 3000 men are affected. The industrial canal strikers, who returned to work on the Governor's agreement to look into their alleged grievances personally, asked \$1 an hour.

NEW ENGLAND DAIRY MEN FORM COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Incorporated to push the sales of New England products, particularly milk at the outset of its activities, the New England Dairy and Food Council affected a permanent organization this week at the State House. Glenn C. Seavey, of Springfield, editor of the New England Homestead, was elected president and Frank S. Adams, deputy commissioner of agriculture of Maine, vice-president.

Dr. A. W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture of Massachusetts, has had much to do in promoting the organization, the purposes of which include the collection and dissemination of information concerning the production, distribution and consumption of milk and dairy products, and of other food products; to encourage and promote a sound dairy industry, and to insure an adequate and satisfactory supply of milk and dairy products, and of other food products for New England.

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More than 1,200 Skirts have been assembled for this record-making Sale, in belt sizes ranging from 26 to 34 inches. They are smartly tailored from a novelty sports fabric (new this season) introducing colorful stripes and plaids of baronet satin.

(Third Floor)

All-silk Crepe de Chine

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There are 2,000 yards of black, 4,000 yards of white and ivory, and 3,000 yards of flesh-tone crepe de Chines in this Sale, while the remainder of the assortment includes more than 40 of the wanted dress shades.

(First Floor)

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POWER PLANT MAY COST \$16,000,000

South Dakota Legislature. In Special Session to Consider Proposed Hydro-Electric Station on the Missouri River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota—Whether or not the State of South Dakota shall go ahead with the work of installing a great hydro-electric plant on the Missouri River, for the purpose of developing electrical power for the cities and towns of the State, at a cost of more than \$16,000,000, will be one of a number of important matters to be determined during a special session of the Legislature which will convene on Monday.

Engineers who selected the site for this proposed power plant and made an estimate of the cost recommended that no action be taken until the matter is submitted to the voters of the State, owing to the great cost, while others interested in the early completion of the project will bring pressure upon the Legislature to have the work of construction commence at the earliest possible date, without the matter again being submitted to the voters of South Dakota.

It is expected that during the special session something will be done with regard to increasing the salaries of the teachers of the state normal schools, the South Dakota University, and other state institutions. President Foght, of the Aberdeen Normal School, has prepared a bill providing for an increase of nearly 40 per cent in the salaries now being paid. The question of increasing the salaries of employees in the offices of the state officers also will be acted upon. Another matter to come before the special session will be the proposed payment of a bonus to the former service men of South Dakota, of whom there are upward of 30,000.

Another important proposition is to come before the special session is the proposed estate cement plant. A state commission has been at work for some time investigating the practicability of this, and it is said that in certain sections of the State deposits are available which would make it possible for the State to produce cement at a lower cost than now has to be paid for cement shipped into the State by outside concerns. It is expected the commission, which has been investigating the various proposed sites for the state-owned cement plant, will make a report to the special session setting forth the point in the State where the cement plant shall be located.

A proposition fostered by the American Legion of South Dakota, which will be brought before the special session, will be the securing, if possible, of an amendment to the Soldiers Land Settlement Act. At present a state law provides financial assistance for former service men who desire to acquire land. It is desired that this be amended so that it will include the service men living in the cities and permit them to build city homes with money obtained from the State. The housing situation is acute all over South Dakota, as in many other states. Leaders of the American Legion assert the proposed amendment will perform a twofold purpose—equalizing the land settlement act so that it will benefit all former service men alike, and at the same time materially assist in solving the housing problem in the cities and towns of South Dakota.

HUDSON BAY ROUTE CONSIDERED FEASIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—The special committee of the Senate, which was appointed to investigate the Hudson Bay route, reports that it considers this route is feasible and will be probably in time profitable. It is of the opinion that sufficient care was not taken in the selection of Nelson as the terminus of the railway and that the government should not make further important expenditures on this port, without first making a new thorough examination into the relative benefits of Churchill and Nelson as the terminus.

The committee reports that the straits and rivers tributary to the bay teem with fish and valuable marine animals and that the mines already discovered in the Hudson Bay district are of sufficient nature and freshness to indicate the existence of great potential mineral wealth.

In extending its thanks to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, the report says: "He has completely revolutionized our ideas of the region within the polar circle. He has demonstrated that it is possible for white men to live and thrive in that northern region though drawing from no other resources than those afforded by the country itself. He has proven that these lands, looked upon as barren, will eventually be a valuable asset to Canada."

DEVELOPMENT OF QUEBEC REMARKABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

QUEBEC, Quebec—An illuminating review of the remarkable industrial and agricultural development of the Province of Quebec was given by Sir Lester B. Pearson, the provincial Minister, in a recent public address. "The Province of Quebec is today

more prosperous than it has ever been," said the Premier. "Industrially it has made great strides within a very short period of time. The pulp and paper industry has increased enormously in the past four years. With regard to the law which forbids the exportation of pulp from the Province before it has been manufactured into pulp or paper, we are making no discrimination against our American friends, who are treated exactly the same as Englishmen or Canadians."

"The possession of abundant water power is a great asset to Quebec. The development of water power in recent years has made industrial towns like Laurentide and Shawinigan spring up rapidly. These places were nothing in 1898, and today they are large, flourishing towns. At Laurentide the paper mills provide for a large population. At Shawinigan there are all kinds of chemical and electrical works. The basis of the great industrial progress that has been made is water power. The government has spent considerable sums in developing the water powers of the Province. We have built at La Loutre on the St. Maurice River, an important dam, which makes the largest reservoir in the world, and I am proud of the fact that it has been named after me. Another development of power brought about by the government is that of the St. Francis River, in the eastern townships. The effect of the development of water power is widespread. Montreal and Quebec, both receive power from a distance, and they also have sources of power at their very doors. Three Rivers, again, is an example of a town that has gone ahead very fast through the possession of cheap power. Indeed, all the industries, paper-making, textile, shipbuilding, and manufacturing generally, owe their prosperity almost entirely to water power."

FISHERIES SCHOOLS URGED FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The fourth annual convention of the Canadian Fisheries Association was recently held in this city. Nearly one hundred delegates from all parts of Canada were present, and the convention was described by the retiring president, A. H. Brittain, as one of the most important and fruitful yet held.

A resolution was passed calling on the federal government to assist in the establishment of schools of fisheries. The value of the Fisheries College was emphasized by Prof. John N. Cobb of the University of Washington. He said the fishing industry had lagged behind because scientific work had not been sufficiently introduced into the industry. A committee was named to find ways and means of establishing a Fisheries College here, probably at the mouth of the Fraser River, a proposal which met with considerable favor. Another resolution recommended that the federal government set aside an adequate sum of money for the use of the Biological Board of Canada in carrying out, at the earliest possible date, a thoroughly scientific investigation of the deep-sea fishing grounds of the Pacific coast with a view to discovering the life history of the halibut and opening up new fishing grounds.

That resolution was followed by

THE TOURNAMENT AT OLYMPIA

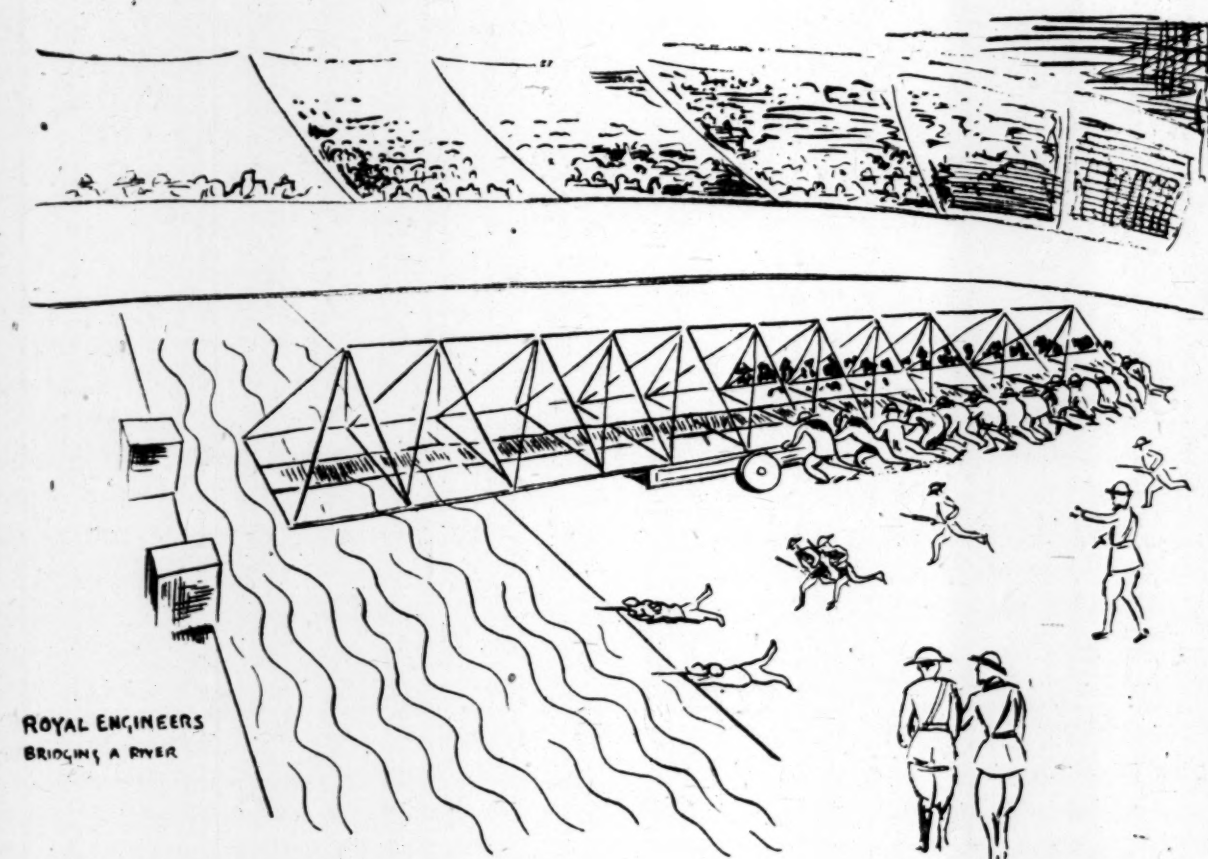
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England—Much more than a mere show or pageant, the grand tournament at Olympia is an instruction, a fulfillment and a promise. As a show it is magnificent. There is no arena in the world where a great naval and military display could be so worthily staged, and the setting has been so thoughtfully devised as to add much to the general

guns, a rapid advance of a line of riflemen, driving the enemy away; and then a gallop of horses drawing into the arena a bridge equipment. What appears to be a confused mass of men of the Royal Engineers surround the two wagons which carry the equipment, and, almost before one can realize what it is all about, there is a bridge built of light steel trestles which is rolled forward until it spans the wide gap. The men rush across it and the time which elapses from beginning to end is a short five minutes.

The river with its low banks disappears to give place to a display by

ber." In the center of the arena appears "Old Bill"—supposed to be the type of the trench-soldier of the war—with several comrades representing the old army. They are unnoticed as soon as the pageant begins and might just as well not be there. Now parties of men dressed in the old uniforms of various regiments enter and march round. The uniforms are interesting and they recall old pictures, but the effect is lost owing to the uniforms being actual heirlooms and in consequence extremely ill-fitting. It is apt to give one the idea that the men of 1815 were not as carefully dressed as the men of 1920, whereas



ROYAL ENGINEERS BRIDGING A RIVER

Royal Engineers show how to bridge a river

effect. The great area is surrounded by what looks like a solid wall of massive stones; overhead is blue sky; and at the ends, on one side a picture of Gallipoli, and at the other a repre-



TRUMPETERS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Royal Trumpeters

sentation of an oriental city, probably Jerusalem. Each performance begins with a jumping competition. What is most striking here is the quality and condition of the horses, their careful training, and their cleverness. A mistake at a jump is of rare occurrence and the jumps are by

the Royal Army Service Corps showing all the various means of transport used during the war in far-away lands, from the inevitable lorry to the dog-sleigh. Then the arena discloses walls and rivers over which rival teams of naval gunners are to transport their guns. At a signal the two teams start, one from the Excellent, the other from the Pembroke. The guns, with their carriages, ammunition boxes, and men, have to clear a high wall, cross a river, clear another wall, fire three rounds, and then return on the same course. The strength, agility and discipline of the men is astonishing.

Machine Gun Display

A display by the Machine Gun Corps follows, showing wonderful accuracy of drill, great steadiness and attention in such young soldiers, for all is regulated by signal without a word spoken. This is followed by one of the prettiest exhibitions on the program performed by men of a battery of Royal Field Artillery. They ride bareback, trotting or cantering, vaulting on and off their horses, standing, dropping to the ground as the horses take the jumps, vaulting up again, and finally, at a signal, making their horses fall gently on to their sides.

Physical training, the basis of all modern drill, is a form of training introduced only recently. It is now shown by a team of recruits of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and it forms the most interesting and one of the most attractive items on the program. All the movements are controlled by a few incomprehensible words of command and by the flickering of red lights on the sides of the auditorium. Certainly "physical jerks," as the men call it, is the greatest innovation ever introduced into an army.

A grand flourish of trumpets, great beating of drums, and enter thirty-two of the Royal Horse Guards, headed by four trumpeters in their fine gold coats, jockey caps and silver trumpets, all complete, and the white drum-horse with the kettle-drums and the drummer flourishing his sticks, the men on a fine lot of black horses and fully equipped with helmet and gaiters and shining cuirass, as magnificent and as steady as in the days before the war. To the music of their own splendid band the musical ride begins. There are the usual complicated movements at trot and canter, showing the horses well in hand and the men wide-awake to every slight signal of the lance made by the leader. It is all sedate, sober and stately, just as a military movement should be.

"I Remember"

Last comes the feature of the evening, the pageant called "I Remember."

the case is actually reversed. This impression, however, gives way when the men of the Grenadier Guards march in, dressed in the uniforms of their old regiment, the First Guards, in 1793. With a splendid "ruffle" of drums and shrill fifes, they march slowly, sedately, looking very splendid in their white breeches, black gaiters, red coats with bright blue cuffs, tall bearskin caps, and long muskets. The sergeants carry the correct short pikes, and the officers are correctly dressed. They march



A dashing Royal Horse Guard

round the arena and then halt and go through the slow process of preparing to fire a single round. This process entails 29 motions to load and a further 19 motions to fire, all done to the tap of a drum, and so slowly that every movement can be observed and understood, even to the biting off of the end of the paper case which holds the powder-charge. This is one of the best things ever produced at Olympia. The finale comes with the formation of the square and the national anthem.

MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England—Attention has again been called, during the debates of The British Music Society's Congress, to the importance of musical education in its broadest sense. Not only the performers, but the listeners require training. This is one of the vital needs of the day, and now that it is understood, various means are being employed to meet it. There is room both for coordinated schemes and individual efforts. As showing the success that may attend the latter, two instances, taken almost at random from different parts of England, are full of interest.

At Malvern College, as at other public schools, music cannot claim a large share in the curriculum; the boys have but little time to spare from other work. All then depends on using this short time well. The school is fortunate in having such a capable and energetic musician as Mr. F. H. Shera for its principal music master, and his assistant, Mr. Sydney Shimmmin, is equally devoted to the cause of all that is best in art. A large number of boys study music, generally the piano, and the lessons are one means of making them understand music, but the admirable concerts and recitals which take place during the term are also far-reaching in their effect. At the organ recitals—Mr. Shera or Mr. Shimmmin generally being the soloist—the boys hear all types of organ music, from the fugues of Bach to the most modern compositions. At the Sunday chamber concerts, the boys themselves are sometimes the performers. On other occasions good professional artists are engaged, but whether for amateurs or professionals the programs are always made up of first-rate music, such things as a Beethoven sonata, a Parry motet, a Bach concerto, songs by Stanford, Somerset folk songs and so forth. A real test of all this education came on March 17, when the Malvern Orchestral Society, conducted by Mr. Shera, gave an orchestral concert at the college. The program was stiff enough to have taxed a London audience, for it contained Beethoven's "Edgmont" overture, Grieg's piano-forte concerto in A minor, Wotan's "Farewell" and "The Fire Music" from Wagner's "Walkure," "Puck's Minuet" by Herbert Howells; a rondo by F. H. Shera and Borodin's overture to "Prince Igor," besides some songs. Attendance at this concert was made optional to the boys. Now comes the interesting sequel. Out of the whole school of close on 600 boys, only three were absent. That speaks for itself.

An example of another type of musical education is that exhibited by the two big competitive festivals which have taken place in East London this spring. The Stratford and East London Musical Festival is the oldest of these institutions, having been founded in 1832, and the excellence of the performances is quite startling to any one unacquainted with the enthusiasm which fires all the participants. The competing choirs, particularly those for school children, sang remarkably well, while the contest for the Daily Chronicle Challenge Shield between the Mansfield House Choral Society and the choir of the popular oratorio concerts was so close as to be quite Homeric. The Peoples Palace Musical Festival, which occupies many days, is still in progress at the time of writing. It is worth noting that the festival ends with a grand concert by competitors, when the combined choirs sing "Blessing, Wisdom, and Glory" by J. S. Bach, and "Blest Pair of Sirens" by Hubert Parry with organ and string orchestra conducted by Dr. Walford Davies.

The Manchester Free Trade Hall was packed on May 8, to hear de Pachmann give a final recital of the kind of music he plays best. The occasion was an interesting one from every point of view, for it marked the conclusion of the Brand Lane season of concerts, which has proved both musically and popularly an unqualified success.

cess. Ten of the concerts have been conducted by Sir Henry Wood with the assistance of an augmented Halle orchestra, and the other ten by Mr. Brand Lane himself with his fine battalion of chorists in support. There has been no stint of fine soloists in addition, and much of the success of the concerts, from the point of view of popular support, is directly attributable to the generous way in which concert goers have been catered for. Even during the lean period of the war, Mr. Brand Lane's concerts flourished when others languished. His ideas of management, founded upon trust in the public, are an object lesson in musical enterprise. Big fees never seem to daunt him. When more timorous managers shy at the demands of the popular stars and of their agents, he takes courage in both hands and engages them. For he holds the theory that if famous virtuosi, like Caruso, Clara Butt, de Pachmann and Ysaye, are worth their fees elsewhere, they are also worth them in Manchester. He does not argue, "I have my orchestra to pay for, I must economize on my soloists;" but seems rather to say, "the public wants the stars and it is my business to give them what they want. I will raise my prices." Hence it came about that Manchester has had two recitals in one season by de Pachmann, and on each occasion there has been a crowded hall and a great scene of popular enthusiasm.

APPEAL TO FARM WOMEN IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

EDMONTON, Alberta—Mrs. Marion L. Sears, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, has sent out a strong appeal urging the farm women to vote for prohibition in the forthcoming referendum. "You have the responsibility and the power to guard not only the present but future generations," Mrs. Sears states in her appeal. "Do you wish present unwholesome conditions to continue. If not, use your vote."

"The present Liquor Act favors the first argument. Doctors have, as you know, prescribed liquor by the wholesale and lined their pockets with the proceeds. Do you know of alcohol being prescribed in the case of those who do not drink?"

"The respectable citizen who must have his 'glass a day' is also a strong believer in personal liberty. Possibly if he knew how much of his taxes went to the upkeep of jails, penitentiaries, asylums, and other institutions, he might realize some other man's liberty was overlapping his."

PLAN TO IMPROVE RED RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Dredging of the Red River to permit of the passage of loaded barges from Lake Winnipeg to Winnipeg and St. Boniface is to commence by the first of next month. The work is to be done under the supervision of the local harbor board, but the cost will be defrayed by the Dominion Government. Included in the work to be accomplished this summer is a dock and proper approaches thereto.

You'll Rejoice In Them Next Winter

Fruits and vegetables which you've canned yourself! Product perhaps of your own orchard or garden to which you have given the additional touch of individuality which comes of home canning. If ever there was a season when every particle of food should be saved, this is it, and now is the time to order your jars. Two carloads are on the way to us, and we are ready to book orders against them subject to delivery on arrival.

Preserving Jars

E-Z Seal, pts., doz., \$1.05
E-Z Seal, qts., doz., \$1.10
Mason, qts., doz., \$.95
Mason, qts., doz., \$1.00

That Little Rubber Ring

around the top of the preserving jar decides the fate of your preserves. Upon its quality depends the quality of the contents of the jar. A rubber designed to stand hours of boiling without bulging or blowing, one that will not dry and shrink and crack, is essential to all successful home canning, and that is just what you will find in Royal Purple Jar Rubbers. Dozen 13c
2 dozen 25c

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD - AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Trading In Securities Almost Wholly Professional - Great Stringency In Money Market the Outstanding Feature

Stock market activities have dwindled down to a point where trading is almost wholly professional in character. Some call it disappointing for the reason that they had expected a strong bull movement following the Republican national convention. Why this should have been expected is not clear. Bull movements sometimes immediately follow an election but seldom a nomination.

The main governing feature of the business on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as elsewhere, is the extreme tightness of money. Call rates are by no means high at present but it is ventured that should the market develop into one of great activity call rates would jump very quickly. The average man has little conception of the great stringency of the money market until he attempts to borrow. It is calculated that there must be further heavy liquidation of commodities before there can be any easing up in money. Forced sales of clothing, silk, shoes and hosiery are expected to be followed by other lines of goods. This may mean severe losses for those who have large stocks of goods on hand for which high prices have been paid, but prices have to come down and someone must bear the losses. However, when credit once more becomes normal it will mean a general building up of business in which constructive process all will benefit.

Business In Abeyance

Many big undertakings involving large capital expenditures and the employment of much labor are held in abeyance because of the stringent credit situation. Some of these have been awaiting a favorable money market for the last four or five years, and there is now an accumulation of big projects which doubtless will be carried out just as soon as conditions warrant. Consequently, it is pointed out, there is no need to be alarmed over the present declining commodity market, for the greater the liquidation the sooner will be the rejuvenation of business start. During the war period business was largely of an artificial character, and was under a forced draft. The sooner it is restored to an orderly normal pace the better it will be for all concerned, including both Capital and Labor.

It is believed that politics will not cut much of a figure in business or finance during the present campaign unless the normal basis be reached much sooner than is now anticipated. In other words, it is expected that economic laws will prevail no matter what other developments may take place during the summer. The main factor in the situation is that of production. If production can be increased sufficiently to provide the world with the things it needs this year the recovery from the war devastation will be rapid. The crop prospects, now more favorable, will have an important influence upon the general situation.

Gold Movements

Gold developments or expectations have given the market, particularly in the rise in sterling exchange, a new fillip. However, the idea that considerable new gold is made available from Argentina and Canada is misleading. The gold held by the reserve bank to Argentina credit and now "released" had already been figured in deposits, and the credit is now simply shifted elsewhere. Likewise the \$12,000,000 received in the last week of May from Canada is almost wholly a part of the "Kolchak gold" brought to the Pacific coast from Hong Kong somewhat earlier and sent east via a Canadian port.

There was a further increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in gold holdings of the Bank of England this week. This makes a total gain of \$5,000,000 in three weeks. The present bullion reserve of £117,690,000 is close to the accumulation of £118,270,000 reported by the bank on March 15, just about the time the \$50,000,000 gold movement from London began to arrive on this side. This circumstance and the rise of sterling in the New York market to around \$4 are pointed to in local banking circles as significant, and no surprise would be expressed at gold import arrivals at this time. In other respects the Bank of England statement is rather colorless.

PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT
NEW YORK, New York—The Pacific Development Corporation has issued a report as filed with the New York Stock Exchange for the year ended December 31, 1919, showing net earnings after federal taxes of \$387,847, equal to \$2.27 a share (\$50 par) on \$2,528,300 stock, compared with \$1.736,905, or \$1.54 a share on \$5,772,700 stock in 1918.

J. C. PENNEY SALES
NEW YORK, New York—The J. C. Penney Company, operating 297 retail dry goods stores throughout the west, report their total May sales at \$3,714,248, an increase of \$1,314,832 compared to May, 1919. Sales for the five-month period ended May 31 this year were \$12,210,860, an increase of \$3,126,288 over the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	137	139 1/2	137	139
Am C & Pdry	83	87	82 1/2	85
Am Inter Corp	87 1/2	88 1/2	87	88
Am Sugar	125	125 1/2	125	125 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	92	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Woolen	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Anacosta	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Atchafalaya	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
At Gulf & W I	153 1/2	154 1/2	153	154
Baldwin Loco	117 1/2	118 1/2	117	118
B & O	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Beth Steel B	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Can Pac	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Cent Leather	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Chandler	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Chl, M & St P	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Chl, R I & Pac	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Corn Prods	92 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Cruc Steel	139 1/2	140 1/2	138 1/2	140
Cuba Cane Sug	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Cub C Sug pfd	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
End-Johnson	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
Gen Electric	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Gen Motors	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Goodrich	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Int Paper	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Inspiration	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kennecott	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Marine pfd	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Mex Pet	174 1/2	180	174 1/2	179
Midvale	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
No Pac	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
N Y Central	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
N Y, N H & H	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Northwestern	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Pan-Am	101	104 1/2	101 1/2	104
Pan-Am Pet B	95	98 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2
Penn	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	49 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2
Pur & Alleg	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Reading	84	85 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Rep I & Steel	91 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2
Roy Dutch N Y	116	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Sinclair	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
So Pacific	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Studebaker	68 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2	71
Texas Co	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Texas & Pac	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Trans Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Un Pac	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
U S Rubber	95	97 1/2	94 1/2	97 1/2
U S Steel	83 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2
Utah Copper	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Westinghouse	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Wills-Over	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Worthington	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2

Total sales \$58,600 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3 1/2%	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2%	92.00	92.16	92.00	92.10
Lib 4 1/2%	85.40	85.50	85.40	85.50
Lib 5 1/2%	85.80	85.90	85.80	85.90
Lib 6 1/2%	86.20	86.30	86.20	86.30
Lib 7 1/2%	86.60	86.70	86.60	86.70
Lib 8 1/2%	87.00	87.10	87.00	87.10
Lib 9 1/2%	87.40	87.50	87.40	87.50
Lib 10 1/2%	87.80	87.90	87.80	87.90
Lib 11 1/2%	88.20	88.30	88.20	88.30
Lib 12 1/2%	88.60	88.70	88.60	88.70
Lib 13 1/2%	89.00	89.10	89.00	89.10
Lib 14 1/2%	89.40	89.50	89.40	89.50
Lib 15 1/2%	89.80	89.90	89.80	89.90
Lib 16 1/2%	90.20	90.30	90.20	90.30
Lib 17 1/2%	90.60	90.70	90.60	90.70
Lib 18 1/2%	91.00	91.10	91.00	91.10
Lib 19 1/2%	91.40	91.50	91.40	91.50
Lib 20 1/2%	91.80	91.90	91.80	91.90
Lib 21 1/2%	92.20	92.30	92.20	92.30
Lib 22 1/2%	92.60	92.70	92.60	92.70
Lib 23 1/2%	93.00	93.10	93.00	93.10
Lib 24 1/2%	93.40	93.50	93.40	93.50
Lib 25 1/2%	93.80	93.90	93.80	93.90
Lib 26 1/2%	94.20	94.30	94.20	94.30
Lib 27 1/2%	94.60	94.70	94.60	94.70
Lib 28 1/2%	95.00	95.10	95.00	95.10
Lib 29 1/2%	95.40	95.50	95.40	95.50
Lib 30 1/2%	95.80	95.90	95.80	95.90
Lib 31 1/2%	96.20	96.30	96.20	96.30
Lib 32 1/2%	96.60	96.70	96.60	96.70
Lib 33 1/2%	97.00	97.10	97.00	97.10
Lib 34 1/2%	97.40	97.50	97.40	97.50
Lib 35 1/2%	97.80	97.90	97.80	97.90
Lib 36 1/2%	98.20	98.30	98.20	98.30
Lib 37 1/2%	98.60	98.70	98.60	98.70
Lib 38 1/2%	99.00	99.10	99.00	99.10
Lib 39 1/2%	99.40	99.50	99.40	99.50
Lib 40 1/2%	99.80	99.90	99.80	99.90
Lib 41 1/2%	100.20	100.30	100.20	100.30
Lib 42 1/2%	100.60	100.70	100.60	100.70
Lib 43 1/2%	101.00	101.10	101.00	101.10
Lib 44 1/2%	101.40	101.50	101.40	101.50
Lib 45 1/2%	101.80	101.90	101.80	101.90
Lib 46 1/2%	102.20	102.30	102.20	102.30
Lib 47 1/2%	102.60	102.70	102.60	102.70
Lib 48 1/2%	103.00	103.10	103.00	103.10
Lib 49 1/2%	103.40	103.50	103.40	103.50
Lib 50 1/2%	103.80	103.90	103.80	103.90
Lib 51 1/2%	104.20	104.30	104.20	104.30
Lib 52 1/2%	104.60	104.70	104.60	104.70
Lib 53 1/2%	105.00	105.10	105.00	105.10
Lib 54 1/2%	105.40	105.50	105.40	105.50
Lib 55 1/2%	105.80	105.90	105.80	105.90
Lib 56 1/2%	106.20	106.30	106.20	106.30
Lib 57 1/2%	106.60	106.70	106.60	106.70
Lib 58 1/2%	107.00	107.10	107.00	107.10
Lib 59 1/2%	107.40	107.50	107.40	107.50
Lib 60 1/2%	107.80	107.90	107.80	107.90
Lib 61 1/2%	108.20	108.30	108.20	108.30
Lib 62 1/2%	108.60	108.70	108.60	108.70
Lib 63 1/2%	109.00	109.10	109.00	109.10
Lib 64 1/2%	109.40	109.50	109.40	109.50
Lib 65 1/2%	109.80	109.90	109.80	109.90
Lib 66 1/2%	110.20	110.30	110.20	110.30
Lib 67 1/2%	110.60	110.70	110.60	110.70
Lib 68 1/2%	111.00	111.10	111.00	111.10
Lib 69 1/2%	111.40	111.50	111.40	111.50
Lib 70 1/2%	111.80	111.90	111.80	111.90
Lib 71 1/2%	112.20	112.30	112.20	112.30
Lib 72 1/2%	112.60	112.70	112.60	112.70
Lib 73 1/2%	113.00	113.10	113.00	113.10
Lib 74 1/2%	113.40	113.50	113.40	113.50
Lib 75 1/2%	113.80	113.90	113.80	113.90
Lib 76 1/2%	114.20	114.30	114.20	114.30
Lib 77 1/2%	114.60	114.70	114.60	114.70
Lib 78 1/2%	115.00	115.10	115.00	115.10
Lib 79 1/2%	115.40	115.50	115.40	115.50
Lib 80 1/2%	115.80	115.90	115.80	115.90
Lib 81 1/2%	116.20	116.30	116.20	116.30
Lib 82 1/2%	116.60	116.70	116.60	116.70
Lib 83 1/2%	117.00	117.10	117.00	117.10
Lib 84 1/2%	117.40	117.50	117.40	117.50
Lib 85 1/2%	117.80	117.90	117.80	117.90
Lib 86 1/2%	118.20	118.30	118.20	118.30
Lib 87 1/2%	118.60	118.70	118.60	118.70
Lib 88 1/2%	119.00	119.10	119.00	119.10
Lib 89 1/2%	119.40	119.50	119.40	119.50
Lib 90 1/2%	119.80	119.90	119.80	119.90
Lib 91 1/2%	120.20	120.30	120.20	120.30
Lib 92 1/2%	120.60	120.70	120.60	120.70
Lib 93 1/2%	121.00	121.10	121.00	121.10
Lib 94 1/2%	121.40	121.50	121.40	121.50
Lib 95 1/2%	121.80	121.90	121.80	121.90
Lib 96 1/2%	122.20	122.30	122.20	122.30
Lib 97 1/2%	122.60	122.70	122.60	122.70
Lib 98 1/2%	123.00	123.10	123.00	123.10
Lib 99 1/2%	123.40	123.50	123.40	123.50
Lib 100 1/2%	123.80	123.90	123.80	123.90
Lib 101 1/2%	124.20	124.30	124.20	124.30
Lib 102 1/2%	124.60	124.70	124.60	124.70
Lib 103 1/2%	125.00	125.10	125.00	125.10
Lib 104 1/2%	125.40	125.50	125.40	125.50
Lib 105 1/2%	125.80	125.90	125.80	125.90
Lib 106 1/2%	126.20	126.30	126.20	126.30
Lib 107 1/2%	126.60	126.70	126.60	126.70
Lib 108 1/2%	127.00	127.10	127.00	127.10
Lib 109 1/2%	127.40	127.50	127.40	127.50
Lib 110 1/2%	127.80	127.90	127.80	127.90
Lib 111 1/2%	128.20	128.30	128.20	128.30
Lib 112 1/2%	128.60	128.70	128.60	128.70
Lib 113 1/2%	129.00	129.10	129.00	129.10
Lib 114 1/2%	129.40	129.50	129.40	129.50
Lib 115 1/2%	129.80	129.90	129.80	129.90
Lib 116 1/2%	130.20	130.30	130.20	130.30
Lib 117 1/2%	130.60	130.70	130.60	130.70
Lib 118 1/2%	131.00	131.10	131.00	131.10
Lib 119 1/2%	131.40	131.50	131.40	131.50
Lib 120 1/2%	131.80	131.90	131.80	131.90
Lib 121 1/2%	132.20	132.30	132.20	132.30

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AMERICANS WIN LONDON TITLES

None but United States Players Remain in Singles and Doubles Divisions of the Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament

LONDON, England (Friday).—W. T. Tilden '21 of Providence, Rhode Island, beat Zeno Shimidzu of Japan, 6-1, 6-1, and W. Johnston of San Francisco, California, United States singles champion, defeated Maj. A. Dudley, 6-2, 6-3, in the semi-finals of the London lawn tennis championship.

In the fourth round of the doubles Shimidzu and M. N. Misa of Rumania, defeated the United States player, Capt. Samuel Hardy and C. R. Blackhead of South Africa, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4. The outcome of the semi-finals in the doubles made it certain that an American pair would also win the doubles championship. In this event R. N. Norris Williams '20, and C. S. Garland Jr., defeated Shimidzu and Tilden, 6-2, 6-3, while Johnston and Misa defeated the British semi-finalists M. J. S. Ritchie and the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, 6-2, 6-0.

In the ladies' doubles Mrs. Graddock and Miss Marriott beat Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. O'Neill, 4-6, 6-4, 6-0.

HARVARD CREWS IN TIME TRIAL

Coch William Haines Sends the Crimson Varsity and Junior Varsity Against Each Other

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. HARVARD TRAINING QUARTERS, RED TOP, Connecticut.—With the Harvard-Yale crew race only one week off and with each camp working hard to put the final polish upon its own crew, Friday's practice for the Harvard and Yale crews has brought forth results which may be regarded as exceedingly illuminating.

The morning row for the Harvard crew was marked by a time trial by the first two varsity crews over the two-mile course, after a short paddle up to Gales Ferry from Red Top and back again. Encouraged by the fact that the Yale first varsity and Yale mixed eight had rowed a time trial over the course under very favorable conditions and had made only the slow time of 10m. 15s., Coach William Haines decided to try out his two varsity crews under the same conditions. With a strong sea going tide swollen by last night's rain and a heavy wind from the northeast quartering the down-stream course, the two crews lined up at the start opposite Red Top. Started by Coach Haines and viewed by F. L. Higginson, a former Harvard oarsman of Boston, the two crews rowed a fairly even race until the last eighth mile where the first varsity clearly showed its superior endurance by pulling ahead without raising the stroke from 25 a minute. At the finish, the first varsity led the second by three lengths and with the time of 9m. 47s. The second crew's time was exactly 10m.

The morning work of the freshmen crew consisted merely of a three-mile paddle down stream and back. In the afternoon all three crews, two varsity and the freshman headed down stream for the regular workout. R. K. Kane '22, who has been out of the crew, resumed his place at No. 3 in the varsity boat while Samuel Duncan took his regular position at No. 6 in the second eight. Sherman Damon '21, who has been rowing in Kane's place went back to bow of the second allowing J. M. Borland '21, a substitute, to quit the boat. Duncan's return also freed D. H. Morris '21 the other substitute.

Before the regular practice of the afternoon a mixed eight of informal oarsmen took the water chiefly for exercise, to the great amusement of the applauding crews. The makeup of this crew was as follows:

Bow, Elliot Perkins; No. 2, D. H. Morris; No. 3, Bert Haines (freshman coach); No. 4, U. K. Cummings Jr.; No. 5, J. M. Borland; No. 6, William Haines (head coach); No. 7, Dr. Paul Withington (stroke); Amory Houghton (crew manager); cox, Robert Hopkins.

ATLANTA CLUB DOES NOT PLAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. ATLANTA, Georgia.—What is believed to be one of the most serious situations ever to take place in the Southern Baseball League happened Thursday when the Atlanta Baseball Club officials refused to open its gates that afternoon at Ponce de Leon Park and allow their team to play the Little Rock baseball nine. This action is a result of the so-called C. Smith-Boston controversy, as these two players, recently released from the San Francisco Baseball Club of the Pacific Coast League "for the good of the league," were signed by the Little Rock club following their release. As no formal charges are said to have ever been preferred against the two players in question, the Little Rock club maintains its right to use the players in Southern League games. Upon the arrival of the Little Rock team in this city a committee was sent to the city headquarters of the club by Charles Frank, president of the Atlanta Baseball Club, for the purpose of stating that the local baseball team would not play the Little Rock team

MRS. FEITNER IS AGAIN A WINNER

Captures Women's Metropolitan Golf Championship Title by Defeating Miss Bishop in the Final Round at Greenwich

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. GREENWICH, Connecticut.—After a close and interesting match, in which the long game was finely contrasted with the short and safe style of play, Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, South Shore Field Club, winner of the Metropolitan Women's golf title on several previous occasions was again victorious Friday over her old opponent, Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn Country Club, in the final round of this year's tournament, in spite of the fact that she used an extra stroke on the green on many of the holes of the difficult Greenwich course.

After her victory over Mrs. E. M. Knight in the semi-finals, Mrs. Feitner was expected to have an easy time in the finals; but she was very slow in getting into her game, losing the first and third holes and halving the second by the use of three putts on each. She made matters even by taking the fifth and seventh, the latter on a half stymie which Miss Bishop failed to escape. Then she took the lead on the eighth, by making a long shot for the green in 2, while Miss Bishop required a 4, but a shot out of a trap at the ninth which went entirely over made matters all even at the turn.

Miss Bishop again took the lead by capturing the tenth and twelfth in pars; but this was her last rally, as Mrs. Feitner then settled into her long game, taking the next four holes, and halving the seventeenth.

Sal was in the playing of these holes that Mrs. Feitner really showed the high quality of her play. On each hole her drives and second shots were long and true, so that she gained from one and two strokes before the green was reached. The length of the sixteenth is 420 yards and her second shot reached the green. Her putting also improved at this stage. The summary:

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round. Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, South Shore Field Club, defeated Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn Country Club, 2 and 1.

NEW YORK ONLY EASTERN WINNER

St. Louis Makes It Nine Straight by Again Defeating Philadelphia, 4 to 3—Cleveland Wins

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	25	17	.678
New York	27	20	.649
Chicago	29	25	.637
Boston	26	24	.620
St. Louis	28	27	.491
Washington	24	26	.480
Detroit	19	34	.358
Philadelphia	16	40	.285

RESULTS FRIDAY
Detroit 1, Boston 0.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 9, Washington 3.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Detroit.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—New York was the only eastern club to win a game in the American League race yesterday, the Highlanders making it two straight from the Chicago White Sox by a score of 3 to 2. They did not gain anything on Cleveland, however, as that team easily defeated Washington 9 to 2 with Walter Johnson pitching for the losers. Detroit was the other winner in this league, the Tigers defeating the Boston Red Sox in a hard-fought game by a score of 1 to 0.

RED SOX ARE SHUT OUT

DETROIT, Michigan.—Detroit won from the Boston Red Sox in an errorless game yesterday, 1 to 0. Pitcher Ayers of Detroit allowed only three hits. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 0 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 0
Batteries—Ayers and Almsmith; Jones and Walters. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS WIN

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis Americans won from Philadelphia yesterday 4 to 3. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—4 13 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 8 1
Batteries—Davis and Severid; Harris and Perkins. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

NEW YORK WINS, 3 TO 2

CHICAGO, Illinois.—New York won a hard-fought game at the South Side Grounds yesterday afternoon, 3 to 2. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York.....0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3 7 0
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 8 0
Batteries—Shawkey and Hannan; Kerr and Schalk. Umpires—Dineen and Griel.

CLEVELAND IS VICTIM

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Cleveland club captured a 9-to-2 victory from Washington yesterday afternoon. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 5 1 2 1—9 10 3
Washington.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 7 1
Batteries—Caldwell and Numan; Johnson, Zachary and Picinich. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.

SHAMROCK'S TRIAL RACE IS POSTPONED

ON BOARD STEAM YACHT VICTORIA OFF SANDY HOOK, New York.—The first trial race between Shamrock IV and the 23-meter Shamrock scheduled for yesterday was postponed until today on account of promise of rain which threatened to drench the sails of the yachts. In a three-hour tryout the challenger showed superiority in the light winds and also speed in coming about.

The Christian Science Monitor representative was the guest of Sir Thomas J. Lipton who permitted him to examine both craft.

FOUR COLLEGES TO RACE TODAY

Intercollegiate Rowing Association Annual Regatta on Lake Cayuga Promises to Furnish Some Exciting Competition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. ITHACA, New York.—Cornell, Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Columbia universities are scheduled to meet on Lake Cayuga this afternoon in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association and the three events which make up the official program promise to furnish some very keen competition. It will be the first time that this regatta has ever been rowed here. It will also be the first time that the big varsity eight-oared race has been rowed over a course of less than four miles.

The races which make up today's program are a varsity, junior varsity and freshman race. All three races will be rowed over a two-mile course this year. After the last regatta was held, in 1916, it was voted to change the distance for the varsity race to three miles and this was the distance which was planned for this year; but, owing to the necessity of changing the regatta from Poughkeepsie to this city, it was decided to reduce the distance to two miles.

Since the association was first formed in 1895, 22 regattas have been held and 10 universities have taken part in one or more of them. Of the four universities which are to compete this year Cornell has won 13 of the varsity races, Syracuse comes next with four, Pennsylvania third with three, and Columbia next with two. It is interesting to note that no other university has ever won this race.

This year's varsity race promises to develop into a battle between Cornell and Syracuse. Columbia and Pennsylvania have not shown up at all well in their races this spring and are not regarded as in the same class with the other two. Syracuse made a remarkable showing by defeating the United States Naval Academy. Cornell has an impressive record with victories over Harvard, Yale and Princeton and the fact that Coach C. E. Courtney has displaced the varsity eight that won those races by his former "second" varsity is taken to indicate that the Red and White crew is a very fast one and one fully up to the famous Cornell standard.

It is reported that paced by the freshman for the first mile and by the juniors for the second, the Pennsylvania varsity covered the two-mile course on Lake Cayuga in 11m. 35s. This is not entirely indicative of their best efforts as the air was muggy and rain was falling.

Cornell, however, has rowed the same distance in a time trial in 16m. 25s. under better conditions. Columbia's crew paddled down the first mile and raced later at top speed. Coach J. C. Rice seemed pleased with the varsity, which was two lengths ahead of other boats, but the time taken was not disclosed. Syracuse and Cornell also went over the course in the afternoon, but no results were divulged.

Syracuse men joined the other crews in Baker Hall dormitory Thursday. This opportunity for various crews to meet one another is an unusual one in rowing annals. Cornell purposes extending an invitation to all the contestants to attend a final big dinner as her guests after the race.

Oarsmen generally are expressing admiration for the course and for the conditions under which the training is done.

As this is the first time the varsities have raced two miles, there is no record for the event. The record for the four-mile course was made by Cornell in 1901 and is 18m. 53 1-5s. The record for the junior varsity race is also held by Cornell at 9m. 11 3-5s. The record for the freshman race is 10m. 1-5s., made by Cornell in 1915.

The crews received final instructions Friday from the coaches. There were no long drills, the oarsmen taking only light workouts. No practice is scheduled for today. The crews will remain in their quarters until just before the races and will then leave for the Lake Cayuga course. Grandstands accommodating 15,000 persons have been completed at the one-mile and finish points, and as many more spectators are expected to view the regatta from other locations along the east shore of the lake.

AMHERST ELECTS CLARK

AMHERST, Massachusetts.—The Amherst College baseball team has announced the election of R. A. Clark '21, of Springfield, as captain. He made his varsity team in his freshman year. He served also as captain of this year's hockey team.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF AT DEAL

First Time in History That This Tournament Has Been Scheduled for an Inland Course Instead of Seaside Links

BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Strokes	Course
1860	W. Pennie	174	Prestwick
1861	T. Morris	163	Prestwick
1862	T. Morris	163	Prestwick
1863	W. Park	168	Prestwick
1864	T. Morris	167	Prestwick
1865	Strath	162	Prestwick
1866	W. Park	169	Prestwick
1867	T. Morris	170	Prestwick
1868	T. Morris	171	Prestwick
1869	T. Morris	157	Prestwick
1870	T. Morris	140	Prestwick

Year	Winner	Strokes	Course
1871	T. Morris	166	Prestwick
1872	T. Kidd	159	Musselburgh
1873	W. Park	159	Musselburgh
1874	H. Vardon	166	Prestwick
1875	R. Martin	176	St. Andrews
1876	J. Anderson	160	Musselburgh
1877	J. Anderson	157	Prestwick
1878	J. Anderson	170	St. Andrews
1879	H. Vardon	162	Musselburgh
1880	R. Ferguson	170	Prestwick
1881	R. Ferguson	171	St. Andrews
1882	R. Ferguson	171	St. Andrews
1883	W. Park	159	Musselburgh
1884	J. Simpson	159	Prestwick
1885	R. Martin	171	St. Andrews
1886	D. Brown	157	Musselburgh
1887	W. Park	161	Prestwick
1888	H. Vardon	160	Prestwick
1889	W. Park	155	Musselburgh
1890	John Ball	164	Prestwick
1891	H. Kircaldy	166	St. Andrews
1892	H. H. Hilton	305	Muirfield
1893	H. A. Auchincloss	322	Prestwick
1894	J. H. Taylor	326	Sandwich
1895	J. H. Taylor	322	Sandwich
1896	H. Vardon	318	Muirfield
1897	H. H. Hilton	312	Hoylake
1898	H. Vardon	307	Prestwick
1899	H. Vardon	310	Sandwich
1900	J. H. Taylor	309	St. Andrews
1901	James Braid	309	Muirfield
1902	Alek Herd	307	Hoylake
1903	H. Vardon	300	Prestwick
1904	J. White	296	Sandwich
1905	James Braid	318	St. Andrews
1906	James Braid	300	Muirfield
1907	A. Massy	312	Hoylake
1908	James Braid	291	Prestwick
1909	J. H. Taylor	295	Clinque Ports
1910	James Braid	299	St. Andrews
1911	H. Vardon	303	Prestwick
1912	Edward Ray	294	Muirfield
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*T. Morris, by winning three times in succession, won the belt outright, and the championship remained in abeyance for two years, when a trophy was substituted to be held by the leading club in the district from which the winner hailed.

*After a tie.

*Competition extended to 72 holes.

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DEAL, England.—The British open golf championship tournament opens on the course of the Royal Cinque Ports Club at Deal June 28. Tradition has gone by the board in this year's event. Ever since it was instituted at Prestwick, exactly 60 years ago, it was considered that all proper championship golf must be played on a seaside links. The true golfer of the old days entertained a certain contempt for inland courses; but the quality of inland golf has greatly improved during the last 10 or 15 years, and it may be imagined that recent events have caused some slackening in what were once hide-bound conventions. Anyway, the open championship authorities have so far departed from custom as to select two typical inland courses—St. George's Hill, Weybridge, and its near neighbor, Burhill—on which the players will have to qualify for the championship proper, at Deal.

The fact is significant. It seems to foreshadow the not far distant time when the open championship, at any rate, will no longer be confined to the clubs who at present control the event and on whose courses it is played in England. They are the Royal and Ancient, Royal Liverpool, Prestwick, Royal St. Georges (Sandwich), the Honorable Company (Muirfield), Royal Cinque Ports (Deal) and Westward Ho!

Many of the leading professionals, in fact, are strongly in favor of the open championship being controlled solely by their own association. In that case, of course, amateurs would be excluded; but this would detract little from the importance of the event. It is 25 years since the victory went to an amateur. This was when H. H. Hilton proved successful. As a matter of fact, he and John Ball are the only two amateurs who have ever won the "open."

Both of the qualifying courses provide severe tests of golf, though of the two St. George's Hill is perhaps the more difficult. It is cut out of magnificently undulating country in the midst of Surrey pine woods. Straightness through the green is absolutely essential. Singularly tenacious heather, and fir trees, big and little, flank the fairways. The rough at St. Georges is not inaptly named the Jungle. Both courses, in fact, provide a striking contrast to Deal, where the 68 qualifiers play the four championship rounds. Its close, springy, seaside turf does not offer such exasperating resistance to the club as the rough at either Burhill or St. Georges Hill, but other troubles await the player who deviates from the straight line or does not "place" his shot correctly. The Deal bunkers are fearsome things, and admirably placed. Deal, too, is famous, or perhaps notorious, for wind. On that exposed piece of sea-bord overlooking the channel it is seldom still, and frequently it blows with the force of a hurricane. There is the historic occasion when a player, driving his ball to the first hole, had to play his second from behind the tee.

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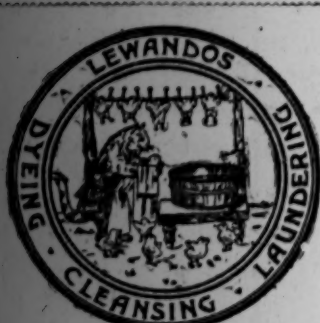
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

BRITISH MUSIC SOCIETY

Debates at Its Recent Congress

The first half of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 12, 1920.

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The concert given by the British Music Society at its recent congress in London were naturally the chief events to the public view. But in the long run the debates held by members of the society may prove equally fruitful for good, if any means can be found by which promise can be converted into performance. For the British Music Society has pledged itself to tackle some ancient abuses and hard problems. As stated in a previous article the congress opened with a reception to members on May 3 by the president, Lord Howard de Walden, at Seaford House, a residence whose support of music has been consistent, wise, and generous.

World Standard Pitch

The first debate held at Aeolian Hall on the morning of May 4, was on the vexed question of "A World Standard Pitch." At present, as all musicians find to their cost, there is no such thing as a world standard, though continental countries seem nearer to it than England, where intolerable variety exists. The matter might really stand as a symbol of that rampant individualism, that attitude of "the Englishman's home is his castle," which people of other nationalities have so often commented upon, and which Englishmen themselves regard with affectionate mirth.

Hitherto the military bands in England have been the main obstacles in the path of all efforts at pitch unification, for they maintain the old high pitch, though most big concert orchestras are now at the lower pitch. It was, therefore, a peculiar advantage that, thanks to Sir Edward Elgar, the British Music Society has been able to secure Col. J. C. Somerville, the commandant of Kneller Hall, as chairman for this debate. Among the points dealt with by speakers were the history of pitch, the extent of the deviation, the present muddle and its resultant loss, the advantages of a standard pitch, whether an A or a C fork is best to tune to, and the best vibrational number. Two very interesting letters from Sir Henry Wood and Professor Rankine were read to the meeting by Dr. Eaglefield Hull, the letters converging as it were upon the relation of musical pitch to temperature and the variations of both. Professor Rankine gave many facts in acoustics, while Sir Henry showed how he had come to a working adjustment with them. He also lent the tuning fork which he employs for the Queen's Hall Orchestra. In the winter he tunes all the orchestra to the 435.4 pitch, but when the warm weather comes he tunes the strings to 432 and the wind to 435.

With regard to the history of pitch, the well-known authority on Elizabethan music, the Rev. Dr. Fellowes, showed in a most interesting speech that, judging by the internal evidence of the music itself and by records of that period, three standards of pitch existed in England in the sixteenth century: (1) the pitch for secular vocal music, which was much the same as what we have now; (2) the pitch used for viols and virginals, which was as much as a third lower than present pitch; these old instruments not being able to bear the tension of a higher tuning; (3) church vocal pitch, which was a minor third higher than our present pitch.

Resolutions Carried

Professor Donald Tovey of Edinburgh said he considered there had been less confusion and variation of pitch in England than elsewhere in the sixteenth century. A number of speeches followed, and led up to two resolutions carried unanimously, which are as follows:

"1. In the opinion of this meeting every possible effort should be made to spread a wider knowledge of the divergencies of the existing pitches to secure uniformity in the future from manufacturers and performers.

"2. That this meeting is of the opinion that the Queen's Hall Orchestra Pitch (A-435.4, 59 degrees Fahrenheit) should be adopted; that every effort should be made to induce the government to recognize the wastage and inconvenience which is caused on account of the discrepancy between concert orchestras and military bands."

The morning of May 5 was devoted to an address and debate on "The Municipalization of Music," with the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Doneraile, Mayor of Westminster, in the chair. A number of well-known men spoke, including Bernard Shaw, Dan Godfrey, Dr. Arthur Somervell, H. C. Colles, Vladimir Rosling, Appleby Matthews, Herbert Thompson and Dr. Cyril Rootham. They conveyed a great deal of valuable information as to what had already been done by municipalities and indicated opportunities for making music a still stronger factor for good in the future. Bernard Shaw's speeches on this, as on other topics, were notable features of the congress. When he is at once earnest and brilliant, he is very convincing, and his opening words on this occasion placed the debate on a high footing.

Bernard Shaw Speaks

He said "Our object, of course, is to get music taken up in this country as a matter of public importance. We want to have it largely subsidized by public money. In other words, we want the English people to organize their own music for themselves, and not always to have to go to concert agents and commercial agencies for

the purpose. Among other views, for instance, that we hold, is that the value of the artistic culture of a country must not be tested by commercial methods at all."

Some objections having been raised on the score of increased cost to the rate-payers, Bernard Shaw pointed out, with his inimitable power of surmounting obstacles, that in the long run music would reduce the rates. The public who wish to follow his line of argument will be able to do so by reading the full report (which with the other debates) is being printed in the British Music Society's Bulletin.

At the close of the debate the following resolution was put to the meeting by Dr. Rootham, and carried by a big majority:

"That the members of this congress of the British Music Society pledge themselves to do all in their power to induce corporations and municipalities to offer every assistance to musical bodies such as orchestras, organists, bands, choral societies, etc., within their respective areas."

This Wednesday, May 5, was pre-eminently the day of speeches, for in the afternoon the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoresse gave a reception at the Mansion House to members of the British Music Society, at which Sir Henry Hadow, vice-chancellor of the Sheffield University, spoke on British music. The city has always been to the fore in historic enterprises, and it is extremely fortunate for the British Music Society that its first congress should have coincided with the year of office of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Cooper, the first truly musical Lord Mayor of London. Among the distinguished people present were Lord Howard de Walden, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Charles Stanford and Dr. H. P. Allen. The following few points are from Sir Henry Hadow's address:

"British music at the present day covers an enormously wide range and an enormously rich variety. . . . We are not trying to advertise or to advocate but to draw attention only to show you what is there. . . . The British Music Society, therefore, does not demand any preferential treatment for British composers. Whatever our views may be on political or economic questions, in art we are all free traders. We should in every way encourage this country to give our native art a free field and neither favor nor disfavor, and if that is done, I for one, have not the slightest misgivings about the result."

After Sir Henry's address special appeals were made to the members and the public to assist in putting the British Music Society on a sound basis by raising a foundation fund of £15,000. Of this sum £5000 has been already promised by Lord Howard de Walden on condition that others subscribe the rest. Mr. Gordon Selfridge assured the meeting that the British Music Society is spending its money with extreme intelligence and amassed every one by saying that he had been impressed by the moderation of its demands. "Only £10,000. Think what a little sum that is to ask for."

On the morning of May 6 at Aeolian Hall, a national conference was held on "The Welfare of Music and Music in Britain, and how the British Music Society can best advance it." The chairman, Dr. H. P. Allen, divided the subject into four sections—1, Education. 2, Opportunities for the British Music Society. 3, Cooperation. 4, Decentralization of music.

A large number of distinguished speakers placed many interesting facts and ideas before the meeting. The results were crystallized by the chairman into these far-reaching resolutions:

"1. That this society pledges itself to do all in its power to help in the improvement of musical education in this country, particularly in elementary, preparatory, secondary, and public schools.

"2. That this meeting of the British Music Society pledges itself to do all in its power to understand and to develop the opportunities of performance and an appreciation of music throughout the country."

Special services and organ recitals of British music in connection with the congress were given at Westminster Abbey on May 3 by Mr. Sydney Nicholson, at Westminster Cathedral by Mr. E. T. Cook on May 4, and at the Temple Church on May 5 by Mr. G. Thalben Hall. The choice of music provided for these represented some of the most glorious Elizabethan composer alongside the moderns. One modern work for many reasons was of peculiar interest. Sir Hubert Parry's great Fantasia and Fugue for organ called "The Wanderer" which is still in manuscript.

The banquet given at the Wharfedale Rooms, Great Central Hotel, proved a genial finale to the congress. The rooms were thronged; at every turn one jostled against musicians whose names are known all over Britain and beyond. The principal after-dinner speakers were Dr. Eaglefield Hull, the Honorable Director of the British Music Society, to whom, on account of his indomitable hope and energy, belongs more than to any one else the credit of having made the British Music Society what it is; Lord Howard de Walden, urbane and witty as ever; Sir Thomas Beecham, whose speech has aroused much discussion; Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and Mr. Philip Guedalla. Madame Raquel Meller delighted the audience with Spanish songs.

Mr. Cyril Scott, English pianist and composer, is to make his American tour under the management of Lou-Don Chaffin, beginning in November. Mr. Scott's first orchestral appearances in the United States are to be made with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, playing his own concerto on November 5 and 4 in Philadelphia and November 9 in New York City.

A NOTED SWEDISH SINGER

"Lunkan," Popular Operatic Baritone

Specifically for The Christian Science Monitor.

While it cannot be said that the Swedish opera singer, Carl Fredrik Lundqvist, gained such great fame outside the boundaries of Sweden as Jenny Lind and Christina Nilsson, he was to his own people as dear and beloved as any exponent of the lyric drama has ever been.

Lundqvist, among his own countrymen, was commonly known as Lunkan. He was a native of the Province of



Carl Fredrik Lundqvist

Halland, Sweden. He matriculated in 1860 at the Upsala University and after some time passed in the "kammal" examination, whereupon he entered into some governmental service. During his stay at the university his voice had been one of the most remarkable tenors among the students, and was utilized on the trip to Paris made by the Swedish Student Singers in 1867 under the leadership of Arpi. On this occasion they captured the first prize, competing with all nations of the world.

Two years later, after having studied under the celebrated teacher, Fritz Ariberg, Lunkan entered the Royal Swedish Opera in Stockholm, where he made his debut as Jakob in "Joseph in Egypt." For over 30 years, or until 1904, he devoted himself to the lyric stage, appearing in great or less important roles, all of which were greatly appreciated and still remain in grateful memory of the present generation.

In the early part of his career as an opera singer he followed the traditions prevailing at Upsala by singing his parts in tenor voice, but in the middle part of the seventies he succeeded Ariberg and Sandström as a baritone. His last appearance as a tenor was in the rôle of Masanello in "The Dumb." Among his later rôles may be mentioned Hans Sachs in "The Mastersingers," the governor in "Don Juan," Iago in "Othello." His last rôle was that of Klaus Berger in Hallen's "Valborgsmessa."

As oratorio and concert singer Lunkan was highly celebrated. He toured the United States in 1893 and sang at the so-called Swedish days in June at the World's Fair in Chicago. The following year he visited England, and here, as well as in other countries, he was the object of hearty appreciation. In 1906 he sang in public for the last time in Katarina Church in Stockholm.

But it was even more as a natural singer than as an operatic vocalist that he chieftain of his name in the rôle of the Swedish music. He was a member of the Swedish Academy of Music. Although his "Reminiscences and Notes" is a valuable document pertaining to Swedish musical life, nothing can outweigh that which he gave to his audience when he sang "Du gamla, du fria," ("Sweden, the old and the free"), or "Kan det tröstas" ("Can that console") or some other simple song. It may be claimed and so rightly that Lunkan sang "Du gamla, du fria" into the ears and hearts of the Swedish people and created thereby for himself an enduring national fame and honor.

Lunkan participated in many singing trips. Just as he was the favorite of the public so he was the favorite of the students and his fellow singers. Everybody loved Lunkan.

BUSCH TO CONDUCT PRIZE PIECE

Specifically for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Carl Busch of Kansas City, Missouri, the winner of a \$250 prize offered by Edwin Franko Goldman for the best original composition for military band, will conduct his piece at the Columbia University open-air concert on July 5. The new composition, which is entitled "A Chant from the Great Plains," will be published by the Carl

Fischer Company. Its author is the conductor of the Kansas City Symphony Orchestra.

The judges in the contest were Victor Herbert and Percy Grainger. In a letter addressed to Mr. Goldman, Mr. Grainger says that the composer of the winning piece treats the tone colors of the military band with sensitive appreciation of their possibilities. "This seems to me," he adds, "very important, since such a military band as that organized and conducted by you is in many respects the equal, if not the superior, of the best symphony orchestra for the expression of many phases of modern music and modern emotionality."

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The grand season at Covent Garden is again in full swing. If the proposed list of operas is rather curiously mixed, this is not especially to be deplored, for Londoners are thereby given an opportunity of hearing various styles and broadening their outlook. There are, rightly enough, many enthusiasts for opera in the vernacular. It is now abundantly proved by such enterprises and by the operatic seasons at the Old Vic and Surrey theaters that the popularity of opera with the masses depends upon their ability to grasp the meaning of the words and thereby follow the dramatic development of the story. Beautiful music and beautiful voices by themselves are not sufficient, though they may satisfy the cultivated musician. Let there be operas in English sung in English all the year round if possible, but let the Nation continue to have a short annual season of foreign operas in their proper tongues, for it is only in this way that the full beauties of them can be achieved. Not only are the various languages, but also the varied types of voice which are characteristic of different nations, imperative for a realization of the appropriate tone-color.

"Pelléas and Mélisande"

The most interesting production of the first weeks of the season was "Pelléas and Mélisande." The cast was French, with the exception of Elsie McDermid and Edmund Burke in the small parts of Yniold and the doctor and Edvina, who sang Mélisande. Curiously enough, have not all the most notable Mélisandes—Mary Garden, Maggie Teyte, Louise Edvina—been English-speaking?

Debussy's opera, which has not been given at Covent Garden for some years, is so intensely intimate that it will possibly never become really popular. But it is unquestionably a work of genius, a complete and beautiful thing, in a category entirely by itself. On a first hearing some years back it may have seemed to some critics too much of one color, rather mannered, unnecessarily restrained, shapeless. But when one comes back to it, after assimilating Debussy's delicately sensitive style, one realizes the complete sincerity, the absolute richness of the music. Nothing matters but the inner development of the characters; for the music to tell, every syllable must carry. The vocal parts are, as it were, the glorification of the spoken word, rising and falling on waves of sound that quicken and intensify their emotional meaning. Debussy seems so completely to have caught Maeterlinck's thought that for those to whom the play appeals there can never be a dull moment, provided that the words can be heard.

The performance now under review was generally near to perfection in this respect. Coquereau as Golaud proved that it is never necessary to sacrifice beauty of tone to purity of diction. His tones were always rich and full, with never a sign of forcing, and his enunciation so perfect that one had not to strain to understand. Much the same can be said of Huberdean's Arkel and Jacqueline Royer's Geneviève. Magnat was not quite so successful as Pelléas. He has color and dramatic power, and generally clear enunciation, but his voice is uneven and often too white, while in the higher register it sometimes sounded strained. France does not appear to produce very often the high baritone voice which is common in Italy, and it is therefore better that the part should be sung by a tenor, as it seems to have been intended by Debussy, though the tessitura is on the whole very low.

Louise Edvina

Though quite a good performance dramatically, Magnat did not entirely catch the elusive spirit of the work in the notable way in which Edvina and the rest did. Hers was a really remarkable performance, just marred by the fact that her diction was not always quite clear. The quiet tones of her voice are particularly beautiful, and she seems to have lost that ugly white high tone, which she sometimes gave out last year when singing open vowels with any power in her middle register. But it was historically that she was so satisfying. She never once made an unnecessary movement, a pointless gesture. Every posture was beautiful, every movement of her head full of meaning, at every moment she was the complete embodiment of the sensitive, throbbing, elusive Mélisande. All the singers in fact were singularly free from conventional staginess and came very close to realizing Maeterlinck's shadowy creations.

In a performance so nearly perfect it was a pity that the decoration should strike a wrong note. It was well designed, and, as realistic scenery, effective. But surely in this dreamland every touch of realism is out of place. It is time that these old-fashioned sets were superseded by boldly designed decorations that do not continually irritate the eye by obtrusive detail.

Percy Pitt's reading of the score was sound and not without imagination, but he was a little heavy handed at times, particularly after the second act when the music deepens in force and intensity toward the climax.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY SOCIETY

NEW YORK, New York.—Concerts to be given next season by the New York Symphony Society, Walter Damrosch, conductor, include 10 in Washington, District of Columbia; five in Baltimore, Maryland; four in Phil-

adelphia, Pennsylvania; three in Rochester, New York; and two each in the cities of Buffalo, New York, and Toronto, Ontario. The appearances at Buffalo come in a course of concerts and recitals managed by George Engles. Among the artists announced to appear in this course is Jan Kubelik, the violinist.

The members of the society are presently returning home from a European tour which has taken them to France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and England. Early in July, 55 of them go to Lake Chautauqua, New York, to give concerts for six weeks at the Chautauqua Institute, with Willem Willeke and René Pollain taking turns conducting.

THE FEIS CEOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Feis Ceoil, or Irish Musical Festival, recently held its twenty-fourth annual function in Dublin. So far as the Irish language is concerned the most Irish thing about the festival is its name. True, there are competitors for solo and choral singing in Irish, but these give no assurance that the competitors know anything about the meaning of the language. The songs are prepared after the manner of many artists who sing Italian songs when not acquainted with the language. Hence, although the rendering of the Irish words may be phonetically accurate the expressive character of the song as a whole is lost. Thus, as a language movement, the Feis Ceoil has no value whatever. To do the committee justice, however, it does not seem probable that anything of the kind is intended. The function is a musical one, and it is not advisable to make music the medium of a language propaganda.

Competitions

As it is, the Feis Ceoil is wider in its scope than any of the English festivals. It not only has its competitions for various voices, instruments, choirs and bands, but for certain special qualities cups and other trophies are awarded. In this connection there are three competitions of great value. These are: (1) a cup presented by Mr. Plunket Greene for interpretation in song; (2) a cup presented by Mr. Joseph O'Mara, the famous operatic tenor, for interpretation of operatic and oratorio arias; (3) the Lewis O'Sullivan memorial medal for interpretation of Irish songs. These three competitions are always keenly contested and are of enormous advantage in making students use their intelligence in singing. Through the influence of the Plunket Greene cup, several Irish singers, including Miss Jean Nolan and Mr. Percy Whitehead, have matured into splendid interpreters.

Some years ago a well-known lover of music for his own sake, Sir Stanley Cochrane, Bart., offered a course of free tuition in Italy to the best, or, at least, the most promising voice. The first winner of this, Mr. Gerald O'Brien, is now principal tenor of the Beecham Opera Company. In subsequent years the quality of voices competing for this scholarship was so poor that the scheme was eventually dropped.

In the piano section of the Feis Ceoil there are several competitions of peculiar interest. First there is the Pigott cup for advanced playing, and the Larchet cup for quick study, and the Larchet cup for accompaniment playing at sight. The Pigott cup serves to preserve the interest of those who, having already won gold medals, are debared from other competitions. The pieces are usually very difficult, and illustrate three distinct styles of playing. This year the pieces were Beethoven's Sonata Op. III, Chopin's Nocturne in E, and a Brahms rhapsody. This cup has been won three years in succession by Miss Rhoda Coghill, and therefore becomes her property. Miss Coghill is still in her teens. Her technique is quite marvelous and she plays with extraordinary grip and understanding. Nothing appears to be beyond her powers. She is an expert sight-reader, and whether you give her a Bach fugue, a Chopin scherzo or a Scriabin prelude, this young player can give an intelligent rendering of it. She also won the O'Neill cup for which two Scriabin pieces were given to be committed to memory in three weeks. It has come to this: that with the knowledge of Miss Coghill having entered for a particular competition the candidates drop off. This year nine or ten were apparently afraid to meet her.

Artists Discovered

In the string section nothing very remarkable has been produced. The violinists and the ensemble playing has been good, but there has been nothing really distinguished. In past years the Ceoil Feis has discovered some remarkable musicians. Of these may be mentioned Mr. Hamilton Hart, now conductor of the Hallé Orchestra. His Irish symphony was written for a competition and performed at one of the Ceoil Feis concerts. Perhaps the best known of the Ceoil Feis discoveries was Mr. John F. McCormack, probably the finest tenor Ireland ever produced, and now one of the world's greatest artists. Soon after winning the gold medal at the Ceoil Feis, McCormack appeared in company with Miss Lily Foley, whom afterward he married, at the St. Louis Exposition. Curiously enough, the American people did not appear to like him, though Miss Foley scored a distinct success. Since that time, however, the United States has, with its second verdict, indorsed the opinion of the world.

POET AND COMPOSER

An Interview With Louis Untermeyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Composers in America are lagging behind their poets in the development of a truly American form of expression, in the opinion of Louis Untermeyer who is sometimes called the prophet of the younger American poets. But this backwardness is not the outstanding reason, he says, for the poets' lack of interest in having their lyrics set to music.

"When a poet writes he has a definite musical concept," Mr. Untermeyer explained recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "He incorporates his feeling for music in the poem itself, so that in a sense any further musical development seems like gliding the lily. In song, all too frequently, his poetic line becomes distorted, his words get a wrong emphasis. His poetic line is contained in poetic form, and when an attempt is made to translate this into musical form, both the music and the poem suffer."

"I have no personal feeling in this, for once a poem of mine is put on paper, I am through with it. I am merely giving the consensus of opinion among the poets. Poets express themselves completely through their work, so musical settings are likely to seem an impertinent ornament."

Nevertheless, when composers both eminent and unknown, have applied to Mr. Untermeyer for permission to publish their musical settings for his poems, he has in every case granted it. At last his generosity has been rewarded, for in setting some of his poems, Walter Henry Rothwell of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra has produced works of unusual merit. These will probably be heard in New York the latter part of June when Mr. Rothwell comes east to conduct concerts of the National Symphony Orchestra at the Lewisohn Stadium. Mr. Untermeyer is lavish in his praise of Mr. Rothwell's achievement. He says that the compositions are modern in expression, personal in idiom, and definitely the result of the best musical traditions.

Mr. Untermeyer dislikes most modern poems set to music, however, and feels that most of the American poets agree with him.

"American poetry is far in advance of American music," he went on. "There has been developed among the poets a native school, a new verse form. A fine flowering of individual and yet national expression has been fostered. But the composers have not kept pace with this development. Apparently, it was all that most of them could do to follow the lyrics in the conventional forms. The new verse is so flexible, and demands music construction so different from the typical development of the old form melodies, that most of our composers have proved incapable of producing appropriate settings."

"American composers would do well to recognize slang in music. They must incorporate that part of musical language into their compositions—as several of the poets have used slang in theirs—if their work is to be genuinely national and individualistic in character. Until a new music is evolved, the work of American composers must lag behind the work of the poets."

"We have 10 or 12 really American poets indigenous to the soil. We must find native expression in music, something not necessarily derived from the negro or the Indian, but something that embodies our own racy youth and energy."

"American composers usually seem to pick out inconspicuous and tawdry lyrics. Has anyone written adequate musical settings for the delightful lyrics of Emily Dickinson? If they have, I have never heard them. Bliss Carman and Carl Sandburg are two others whose work should have been inspiring to composers. I was startled to learn that anyone had tackled Whitman—and I have yet to hear of anyone setting his works acceptably."

Mr. Untermeyer had dreams of being a composer when he was a boy, and although he relinquished them early and turned his whole attention to the development of his literary talent, he has maintained an active interest in American musical composition. It is, perhaps, because of his devotion to the ideal of what American songs might be, that he finds the work of American composers in this field disappointing.

"As a nation Americans don't seem to think musically, to feel musically," Mr. Untermeyer complains. "There is something weak in our continued imitation of composers of other countries in our music, when our poets have found their individual expression through a distinctive idiom. Many musicians abroad are tremendously interested in American jazz. Possibly, a sublimated jazz will be our form of musical expression. I should hate to hear work of mine put to a moaning clarinet and sobbing saxophones, but that kind of music may point the way to bigger and better things."

Word from Italy has reached New York to the effect that Walter Damrosch, director of the New York Symphony Orchestra, which is visiting Europe, was recently decorated with the order of the Crown of Italy, receiving the rank of knight. The medal was conferred by the Minister of Instruction, by orders of King Victor Emmanuel, as a recognition of Mr. Damrosch's "masterly gifts as a conductor."

THE HOME FORUM

Tourguéneff and Daudet

The time is ten or twelve years ago, the scene Gustav Flaubert's home in the rue Murillo. The coquettish little rooms hung with Oriental materials, opened upon the Park Monceau, that trim and aristocratic garden which held up a blind of greenery before the windows. There we met every Sunday, five or six of us, always the same, in a delightful intimacy. Strangers and bores were rigidly excluded.

One Sunday, when I came as usual to meet the old master and the expected friends, Flaubert seized upon me the moment I entered.

"You do not know Tourguéneff? There he is."

And without waiting for an answer he pushed me into the drawing-room. On a divan lounged a tall old man with a snow-white beard, who as I entered raised and uncoiled himself like a boa-constrictor with great astonished eyes, from the pile of cushions.

It must be owned that we French live in extraordinary ignorance of all foreign literature. Our minds are as stay-at-home as our bodies, and with a horror of travel amidst the unknown, we read no better than we colonize, when we are taken out of our own country. As it happened, I knew Tourguéneff's writings well. I had read with the deepest interest the "Mémoires d'un Seigneur Russe," and the study of this book had led me on to the knowledge of others. We had a link to bind us together even before we became personally acquainted, in our common love of cornfields, of forest thickets, of nature in short—a twin comprehension of its penetrating charm.

Generally speaking, descriptive writers have only eyes, and are content to paint what they see; Tourguéneff besides can smell and hear. All his senses have doors opening upon each other. He is overflowing with country scents, the noise of streams, clear skies.

I told him all this lightly and expressed my admiration for him. I told him, too, how I had read him in the woods of Senart. There his spirit was so well in unison with the surroundings, and the balmy remembrances of the landscape and of his books were so intermingled that more than one of his stories was represented in my thoughts by the color of a little patch of pink heather already faded by autumn.

Tourguéneff could not hide his astonishment.

"What! you have really read me?"

Often too, Tourguéneff would come to seek me in the heart of the Marais, in the old hotel Henri II., where

I then dwelt. He was amused with the strange sight presented by the great courtyard, the royal dwelling with its gable ends and "mashrabs-yahs" filled with the petty industries of Parisian trade—manufacturers of tops, of seltzer-water and sugar-plums. One day, when he arrived—a figure-arm-in-arm with a colossal Flaubert, my little boy said to me in a whisper, "Why, they are giants!" Yes, giants they were, excellent giants, with great brains and great hearts proportionate to their appearance. There was a link, an affinity of simple goodness between these two

built at a time when it was not wise to have too generous entrances or too many windows.

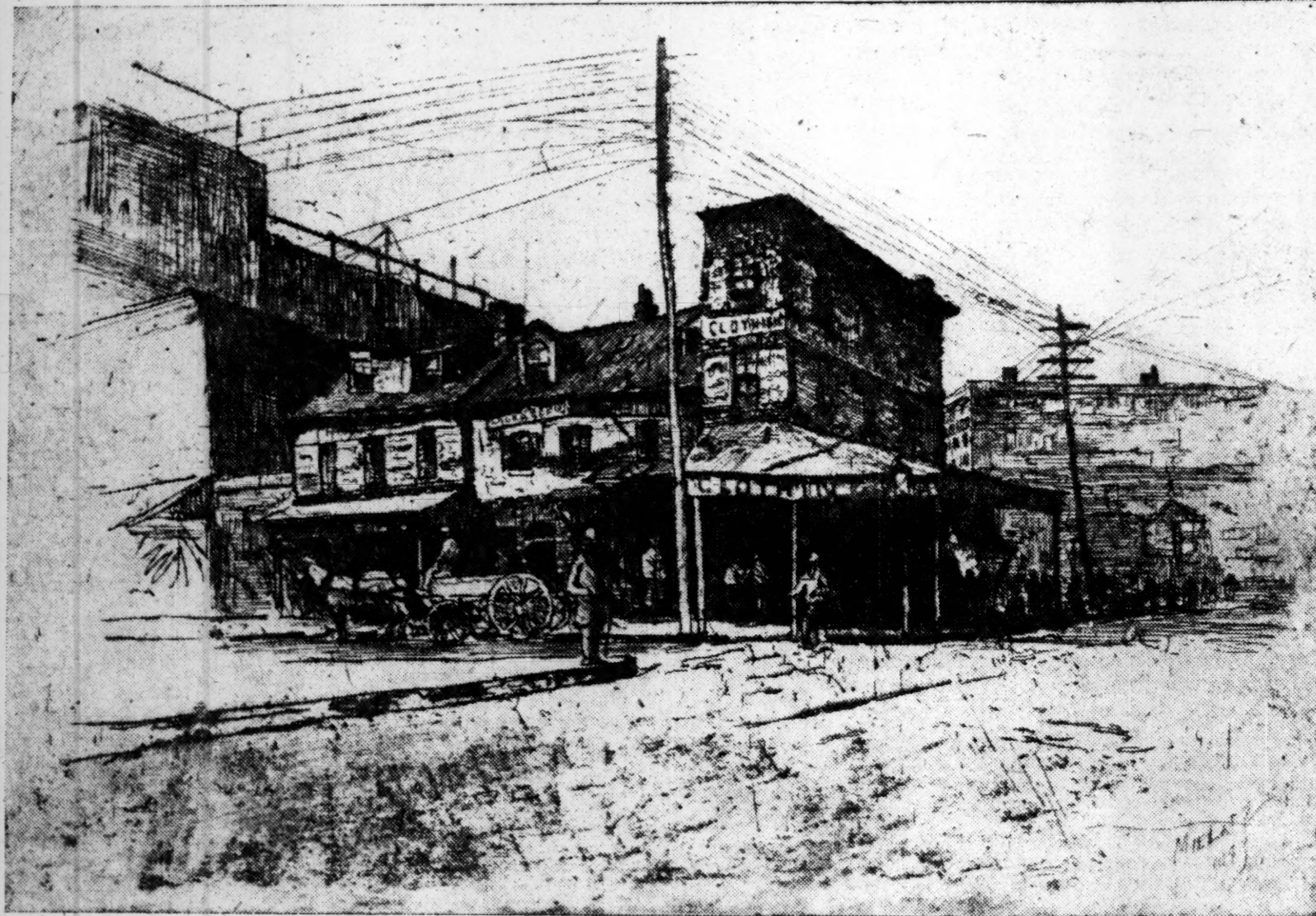
Now and then he found one of the old places transformed into a modern road-house, for the automobile was creating a demand for a kind of accommodation the country had not needed since the passing of the stage coach. Often he struck off the highway and made detours over wooded hills and along little traveled roads. It was in returning from one of these excursions that, late one September afternoon, he discovered Salspfort.

The Progress of a City

Full of interest is the task of following great cities through various periods of their growth from green fields to paved streets and towering buildings. Written and pictured descriptions of New York City prove this sort of diversion a very welcome one. To see old buildings and environments such as those shown in the etching of Baxter Street, with the webs of telegraph or telephone wires crossing in front of them, is to bring a smile, perhaps, but nevertheless furnishes

and his unwavering consecration to all life's duties do not lift him to the morally sublime and make him a fit ideal for young men to follow, then no human count can achieve such position.

And the repeated manifestations of General Grant's truly great qualities—his innate modesty, his freedom from every trace of vainglory or ostentation, his magnanimity in victory, his genuine sympathy for his brave and sensitive foe, and his inflexible resolve to protect paroled Confederates against any assault, and vindicate, at whatever cost, the sanc-



"A bit of Baxter Street, New York," from the etching by Charles F. Mielatz

genial natures. It was Georges Sand who had united them.

It was at this date that the idea of a monthly meeting at which friends should assemble at a good dinner, occurred to us. It was to be called "the Flaubert dinner," or "dinner of unsuccessful authors." Flaubert was to be admitted, on the strength of a slight check with his "Candidat"; Zola on account of "Bouton de Rose"; Goncourt for "Henriette Marchal"; myself for "Arlésienne." Girardin wished to insinuate himself into our band, but he was not a literary man, and we refused him admittance. As for Tourguéneff he gave us his word of honour he had been damned in Russia, and as it was so far off no one went thither to ascertain the fact. Nothing could be more delightful than these friendly dinners, where we talked in perfect freedom, elbows on table, our minds thoroughly roused to action. . . . Flaubert must have Normandy butter and stewed Rouen ducks; Edmond de Goncourt, exotic and refined, demanded preserved ginger; Zola, sea-urchins and cockles; while Tourguéneff enjoyed his caviare.

And we were not easy to provide for, and the restaurants of Paris no doubt remember us. We often changed our meeting-place. Sometimes it was at Adolphe and Pelé, behind the Opera; sometimes in the square of the Opera Comique; then at Voisin's; . . . We were wont to sit down to table at seven o'clock, and at two o'clock we had not finished. Flaubert and Zola dined in their shirt-sleeves; Tourguéneff lounged on the divan; the waiters were turned out—a needless precaution, since Flaubert's "roar" could be heard from roof to cellar of the house—and we talked literature. There was always on the table a book by one or other of us at any rate, just out. It might be the "Tentation de Saint-Antoine" and the "Trois Contes" of Flaubert; "La Fille Eliza" of Goncourt; "L'abbé Mouret" of Zola; Tourguéneff brought "Reliques Vivantes" and "Terres Vierge"; and I, "Fromont," or "Jack." We opened our minds to one another without flattery and without any conspiracy of mutual admiration.—From "Thirty Years of Paris," by Alphonse Daudet, translated by Laura Ensor.

Dick Ingraham Along the Ohio

He was in the hills that roll up from the Ohio in long, smooth billows, forming lovely, varied valleys for the great streams that feed that mighty river, and mounting always higher as you go toward the rising sun, until finally they are mountains. A fine, old post road from the East, one that had been fought over by French and Indians and British and trod by Washington, was Dick's main route. He knew it well, for as a boy he had more than once walked it with that guardian. Moreover, it was by that road that half of Great Rock, his own family included, had made their pioneer trip into what was then the West.

He often spent his night in an old inn, a relic of those days, with thick walls, splendid woodwork and great rooms, but low and narrow doors,

He had been quite lost all day and walking hard. As he came across a valley and mounted a long, winding hill, he saw by the growing thickness of the settlement that he was approaching a town. He came upon it suddenly as he went over the brow of the hill. It lay to right and left, stretching down and over two natural terraces to a river which formed here a great half moon. The whole beautiful, crystal curve was visible from where Dick stood in charmed surprise. The town that filled the mounting semi-circle, in spite of its wealth of trees, could be roughly traced, on the high slope which ran gently down from where he stood were scores of comfortable houses of well-to-do folk, all of them with generous lawns. They ran the American architectural gamut, Dick guessed, for he could see from where he stood a big, square brick with ancient white pillars, the front of a dark-brown, Washington Irving Gothic, and the highly ornamental cupola which he knew meant the fashionable style of the sixties. He was quite sure, if he looked, he would find the whole succession.

"There's a nouveau art concealed somewhere," he thought to himself, and later he found he was right. The big houses became smaller as the slope descended, giving way for what Dick guessed was a red-brick business section. "It was once a port," he said to himself. "The Ohio boats came up here, I wager." From the south and opposite bank of the stream rose a steep bluff perhaps two hundred feet high. Rows of unpainted houses ran along the river bank and were scattered in a more or less haphazard way over the face of the bluff; their ugliness softened by trees which grew in abundance on the steep slopes. The most striking feature of the picture was a great iron mill to the left. It filled acres of land along the south river bank, its huge black stacks, from which smoke streamed straight to the east, rose formal and imperative. They were amazingly decorative in the soft, late September day, against the green of the south bluff, and curiously dominating. "We are the strong things here," they said to him, "the things to be reckoned with."

As Dick walked down the long hill looking for a hotel, he felt more of his old joy in discovery, more of his old zestful curiosity than in many a day. The beauty of the place, the strong note of distinction the mills made in the picture, had finally stirred him. His interest was further aroused when he walked straight up to the quaint front of the Hotel Paradise. It was like things he had seen years before in the South; a long, brick building with steep roof and tiny gables fronted by narrow verandas with slender, girlish, iron pillars. The arched door was perfect in its proportions, and the big stone hall was cool and inviting. But once inside, Dick suddenly realized that somebody had had the sense, while preserving all the quaintness of a building of at least a hundred years before, so to fashion and enlarge it as to make a thoroughly comfortable, modern hotel. His curiosity was piqued, though it happened to be years before he learned how the Paradise had been preserved.—Ida M. Tarbell in "The Rising of the Tide,"

ample material for comparing the progress of the city, as far as its appearance goes, in the course of a few decades.

If New York's history is looked into still further back, say, at the very beginning of the nineteenth century, a picture of the advancement of the municipality in little more than a hundred years is available, by means of contrast. An old book published before the Civil War, gives this description: "The city proper was bounded on Broadway by Anthony, on the North River by Harrison, and on the East River by Rutgers streets; and even within these limits, the houses were scattering, and surrounded by large gardens and vacant lots. The farmhouses on Bowery Lane extended as far as Broome street; the fields and orchards on either side reaching from river to river. From the Battery to Cedar street, Greenwich street was the outside street on the shore; there, Washington street had been commenced and partly built upon one side to Harrison street, where it terminated abruptly in the river.

"Above Broadway was a hilly country, sloping on the east to the Fresh Water Pond, not yet quite filled in from the surrounding hills, and descending on the west to the Lispenard Meadows; dotted with the picturesque country seats of wealthy citizens. Of the high hill at the junction of Broadway with Anthony street we have already spoken. This descended precipitously to the arched bridge at Canal street, thus forming a valley to the north of which rose another high hill, falling off abruptly to a pond in the space between Broome and Spring streets, through which Broadway was filled up and prolonged.

"At this time, Broadway ended at Astor Place, where a pale fence, stretching across the road, formed the southern boundary of the Randall Farm; afterward the endowment of the Sallor's Snug Harbor. The Old or Boston Post Road ran eastward from Madison Square along the Rose Hill Farm, by turn the property of Watts, Cruger, and General Gates, and wound its way by a circuitous route to Harlem, while the middle Road, beginning in the Old Road near the entrance of the farm, afforded a direct avenue to the same village. The Kingsbridge or Bloomingdale Road, a continuation of the Bowery Lane, formed a junction with the Fitzroy and the Southampton Roads, and extended by the way of McGowan's Pass and Manhattanville to Kingsbridge, whence it continued to Albany. From the Bloomingdale Road, Love Lane, now Twenty-first Street, ran westward to the North River."

Lee and Grant

The strong and salutary characteristics of both Lee and Grant should live in history as an inspiration to coming generations. Posterity will find nobler and more wholesome incentives in their attributes as warriors than in their brilliant careers as warriors. The luster of a stainless life is more lasting than the fame of any soldier; and if General Lee's self-negation, his unblemished purity, his triumph over alluring temptations,

of his pledge to the vanquished—will give him a place in history no less renowned and more to be envied than that secured by his triumphs as a soldier or his honors as a civilian.

Scarcely less prominent in American annals than the record of these two lives, should stand a catalogue of the thrilling incidents which illustrate the nobler phase of soldier life so inadequately described in these reminiscences. The unseemly things which occurred in the great conflict between the States should be forgotten, or at least forgiven, and no longer permitted to disturb complete harmony between North and South. American youth in all sections should be taught to hold in perpetual remembrance all that was great and good on both sides.—John B. Gordon in "Reminiscences of the Civil War."

The Close of This Fair Day

By the wild fence-row, all grown up With tall oats, and the buttercup, And the seeded grass, and blue flax-flower,

I fling myself in a nest of green, Walled about and all unseen, And lose myself in the quiet hour. Now and then from the orchard-tree To the sweet clover at my knee Hums the crescendo of a bee, Making the silence seem more still; Overhead on a maple prong The least of birds, a jeweled sprite, With burnished throat and needle bill, Wags his head in the golden light, Till it flashes, and darts, and flashes bright, Cheeping his microscopic song.

Far up the hill-farm, where the breeze Dips its wing in the billowy grain, Waves go chasing from the plain On softly undulating seas; Now near my nest they swerve and turn, And now go wandering without aim; Or yonder, where the poppies burn, Race up the slope in harmless flame. Sometimes the bold wind sways my walls, My four green walls of the grass and oats.

But never a slender column falls, And the blue sky-roof above them floats. Cool in the glowing sun I feel On wrist and cheek the sea-breeze steal From the wholesome ocean brine. The air is full of the whispering pine, Surf-sound of an aerial sea; And the light clashing, near and far, As of mimic shield and scimitar, Of the slim Australian tree.

And now the close of this fair day was come; The bay grew dusky on its purple floor, And the long curve of foam Drew its white net along a dimmer shore. Through the fading saffron light, Through the deepening shadow of even, The round earth rolled into the summer night. And watched the kindling of the stars in heaven.

—Edward Rowland Sill.

The Impotent Claims of Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is one thing always to be remembered about evil, whether it is known by that name or by the name of devil, satan, serpent, or any of its other innumerable aliases, and that is that it is a mere negation. Like its synonym darkness, it owes whatever supposititious actuality it may seem to possess to the fact of the exclusion of its opposite, which in its case is good. Every one, that is to say, knows that light can be created, if only by the striking of a match, whereas it is impossible to create darkness. It can only be produced by the exclusion of light. The Greek word for personified evil is an excellent example of what this means. The adjective *δαιμόλιος*, slanderous, was converted into a proper name, just as the Hebrew adjective *belial*, worthless, had previously been perverted for the same purpose. Now the verb *δαιμάλλω* means literally to throw over, and so to accuse falsely, to impose or deceive. Evil then personified as *δαιμόλιος* or the deceiver, is exposed obviously as a negation, a mere privation of good. And that is all the eastern reader ever conceived to be meant, for one moment, by the Greek adjective, *δαιμόλιος*, slanderous, or by the Hebrew substantive, satan, the adversary, the antithesis of good.

Christ Jesus made the whole thing perfectly clear in that passage, which cannot be quoted too often, in which he disclosed the unreality of evil. The devil, *δαιμόλιος*, he declared, was a liar and a murderer from the beginning; that is to say deception is always a lie about Truth, and has existed, as a supposititious counterfeit of Truth, from the beginning. It is also a murderer, for its one object is to destroy Truth, and substitute a lie for it. Then, having said this, he swept the whole lie into its native nothingness. It abode not in the truth, he wound up, because there was no truth in it. What does this mean except that evil is a mere privation, a false sense of the absence of good, an "awful unreality," as Mrs. Eddy so graphically writes, on page 110 of Science and Health, in the words, "Thus it was that I beheld, as never before, the awful unreality called evil."

But though Christ Jesus, speaking in the light of his own demonstration, could declare evil to be nothing more serious than a lie, he had had personally to prove this before the lie was impotent to deceive him. The time was when he had been driven into the wilderness in his struggle with the lying suggestions of evil. There, for forty days and forty nights, he had fought to convince himself of the nothingness of matter and the utter impotency of evil; and it was as the victorious result of this struggle that he was able to speak as one having authority, and not as the Jews. The Jews, of course, means the Jewish hierarchy, not the fishermen of Capernaum, and the shepherds of Ephraim. The authority of Christ Jesus, then, was the authority not of tradition, but of demonstration; not of profession, but of practice; not of ecclesiasticism, but of spirituality. He could dismiss evil as nothing, not because he was praying, at the street-corners, like the Pharisees; he could prove matter to be nothing, not because he was insisting like the Sadducees that it was the creation of Spirit; but because he had shown that prayer was the sine of a man's desire to prove that good was the only reality, and because he had demonstrated the fact that sensuality was the temptation of the flesh, born of a belief in the reality of matter.

At the same time, although Christ Jesus manifestly knew that good, being the absolute spiritual fact, was without any degrees, he was equally conscious that there were degrees of evil, of the privation of good. Just as Mrs. Eddy has written, on pages 105 and 106 of Science and Health, "The distance from ordinary medical practice to Christian Science is full many a league in the line of light; but to go in healing from the use of inanimate drugs to the criminal misuse of human will-power, is to drop from the platform of common manhood into the very mire of iniquity, to work against the free course of honesty and justice, and to push vainly against the current running heavenward." This difference of degree may be studied, instructively enough, as a great Grecian has pointed out, in Christ Jesus' own application of satan and devil, as recorded in the gospels. The cases in point are his adjuration to Peter, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and his warning to the disciples, "One of you is a devil."

The distinction between the two cases is distinctly marked. Peter erred through human affection. In the effort to turn Christ Jesus away from the suffering entailed in the purpose of his avowed demonstration. In so doing he made himself the mouthpiece of suggestion, the adversary (satan) of good. But Jesus never confounded him with evil, he met the suggestion, and destroyed it, with words, addressed to the suggestion itself, "Get thee behind me, Satan." The position of Judas was an entirely different one. Judas was engaged in an attempt he was too ignorant of Principle to understand the danger or impossibility of, the attempt to use Truth for his own end. He had balanced the unpopularity of standing for good against the popularity of going with the current of evil. He was engaged in short in an aggressive and malicious effort to misrepresent and frustrate Truth. This was the very essence of diabolism, for the Greek word funda-

mentally implies, in its New Testament setting, the turning of good into evil. That, of course, is a scientific impossibility, and so Judas found, with the result that he went out and hanged himself. But here again Judas was deceived, for he had to learn that a man cannot escape, through death, the result of wrong-doing.

It is, however, of course, when an understanding of evil attempts to counterfeit the scientific knowledge of Principle, to substitute the hypnotic influence of the senses for the attraction of Truth, to overwhelm men in moral and physical death instead of supporting them with the knowledge of eternal life, to fill them with hate instead of with love, that the ultimate of diabolism is reached. Here the mal-practitioner plumbs the depths of hell, and too late learns that he is his own chief victim. "This unseen evil," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 20 of the Message to The Mother Church for 1901, "is the sin of sins; it is never forgiven. Even the agony and death that it must sooner or later cause the perpetrator, cannot blot out its effects on himself till he suffers up to its extinction and stops practising it."

Nevertheless the alpha and omega of the whole matter is that evil is nothing, and matter is unreal. "Anybody may prove that for himself, who will 'cease to do evil; learn to do well.' Only in consistent well-doing can the discovery be made, if Christ, Truth, is infinite, how can evil be real, or matter find a place? 'I am Alpha and Omega,' the apostle wrote, in Patmos, 'the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.'"

A Summer Blow

Hasn't seen the greenwood in a summer's blow?
How the long limbs twist and dip and dangle
And twirl themselves into a tangle.
Through which the startled birds dart to and fro,
The while the ragged wind-clouds come and go;
And the golden sun keeps shining, shining
On the quivering leaves, their shapes defining
In flickering shadows on the ground below.

Hasn't heard the greenwood in a summer's blow?
'Tis like a tilt in tourney, like the clash
Of women's voices, and the merry splash
Of swimmers in the surf; and doth bestow
Upon the agitated air refrains
That have in them—the drip of former rains.

—Marguerite E. Easter.

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year.....\$9.00 Six Months.....\$4.50
Three Months.....\$2.25 One Month.....75c
Single Copies 3 cents
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920

EDITORIALS

"The Jewish Peril"

A CONSIDERABLE stir has been caused in the political dovecots of Europe by the publication of an amazing pamphlet, entitled "The Jewish Peril." This pamphlet, which has a sub-head, "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," professes to reveal a plot, formulated by a Jewish secret society, for the overthrow of Christendom, and the establishment, through the most lavish expenditure of blood and gold, of a Jewish world despotism of the most intolerant description. It is not possible to read very deeply into this pamphlet before becoming aware that the ideals are those of an old friend. "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," to put it quite briefly, are instinct with the doctrine of Adam Weishaupt, and of the extraordinary organization which played so remarkable and so sinister a part in the French Revolution and in the Terror.

Now, for the moment, it is not necessary to plunge into the thorny question as to whether the Jewish Peril, of today, is as much a delusion of its prophets as was the Yellow Peril, in its day. What it is important to dwell upon is the increasing evidence of the existence of a secret conspiracy, throughout the world, for the destruction of organized government and the letting loose of evil. People are apt to smile, with incredulous tolerance, at the mention of the word witchcraft. But witchcraft, when it is understood in the psychology of evil, is not the riding of aged harriads on broomsticks, but the impulse to do evil for the sake of evil in the human consciousness. Now that any person should be desirous of doing evil for the sake of evil seems at first preposterous. And the philosophy of the world exhibits simultaneously its incredulity and its practicality by asking, What is to be gained by it? If, however, the philosopher is to find an objection to the existence of evil-mongering on the basis of the absence of any substantial quid pro quo, he will have to undertake the rewriting of history. History reeks with the expression of crazy sensuality, manifested in crime of every description. It is, indeed, a fact which may as well be taken into consideration, at the beginning of any such inquiry, that sensuality is invariably the backbone of inordinate crime. As the human mind shakes itself free from any regard for Principle, it must, indeed, in the very nature of things, substitute evil for its deity.

Anybody who, will for a moment turn to the outpourings of Adam Weishaupt and the Illuminati may satisfy himself of that. The theory that the end justifies the means Weishaupt had inherited from the ex-Jesuits, who had assisted him in organizing his new order. John Robison, who studied the gyrations of this order, in the spurious Masonic lodges of France and Germany, has summed up its ideals as the obliteration of Christianity; the deification of sensuality; the proscription of property; the abjuration of all religion and morality; the repudiation of marriage, and as a necessary corollary the state adoption of children; universal license; and the wrecking of civilization and giving over of society to general plunder. It was, in short, through the propagation of such crazy iniquity that men like Rabaud de Saint-Etienne were led to the conclusion that society could only be improved by being first destroyed. "To make the people happy," he declared, in a burst of revolutionary raves, "their ideas must be reconstructed, laws must be changed, morals must be changed, men must be changed, things must be changed, everything, yes, everything must be destroyed, since everything must be remade."

Such were the ideals which, in the dawn of the French Revolution, were imparted to Mirabeau by Weishaupt and his fidus Achates, Baron Knigge of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and adopted in the lodges of the new Freemasonry founded by Mirabeau himself and the unfrocked Bishop of Autun, in the days when the unmentionable Duke of Orleans had succeeded in securing his election as Grand Master of the order, in France. The energies, however, of the neophytes brimmed over, with the result that the Cape Breton Club was founded as a meeting place for the Illuminati Masons; and it was the existence of this Club, better known later as the Club des Jacobins, which accounted for the intimate connection between the philosophy of the Illuminati and the ideals of the Jacobins themselves, in all the horrors which followed.

It is not possible, except at great length, to show how the teaching of Weishaupt found a new exponent, in revolutionary France, in the person of the Prussian, Anacharsis Clootz; and how, when that worthy drove to the guillotine, in one of Robespierre's red tumbrils, the teachings of the Illuminati were preserved and disseminated through the intermediary of the Grand Orient. As a consequence, it is not surprising to find, in the first decade of the present century, Leopold Engels, the head of the revived order, disseminating the unadorned theories of the Illuminati in a book, published in Germany, to be exact, in the year immediately following that in which the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion" were first given to the world by Professor Nilus, a minor official in one of the state departments of Moscow.

Whether, therefore, the one is a mere rehash of the other, or whether both are imbued from the same ideals, is a question which may be argued another time. For the present, it is sufficient to draw attention to the fact that these ideals keep reappearing with a curious and significant regularity, at moments of great political commotion, and exercising an extraordinary and appalling effect upon world politics. For it was the naked theory of Adam Weishaupt, that no scruple was to be permitted to be taken at any evil which would make for the advantage of the order, since the order itself was superior to every other consideration, which was the dominant note of "kultur" in its insistence of the State before morality. It was this theory, more than any one other thing, which brought about the recent world war, and which was used by the military vehmergericht to justify

all the horrors of German policy, in a way which recalls the famous conversation between Marmontel and Chamfort, in the days of the Revolution, when, in reply to the opinion hazarded by the former that the nation might go further than it wished, the latter replied, "True, but does the nation know what it wishes? One can make it wish, and one can make it say, what it has never thought." There, in naked language, is the whole theory of suggestion as a means to an end, into which scruple is never to be permitted to intrude.

It is perfectly clear, then, that no matter whose may be the responsibility for "The Jewish Peril," the fact remains that the propagation of the ideal of evil for the sake of evil exists as a theory of political degeneracy which can find expression, in high politics, in the most unlooked-for ways and unexpected quarters. The human mind jeers at the theory of mental manipulation, yet prominent politicians, philosophers, and soldiers, are found, at critical moments, giving expression to views of an absolutely non-moral description, which are not in accordance with their behavior in ordinary life. These views are manifestly disseminated mentally, and, unless the victim understands how to protect himself, through a scientific knowledge of what really constitutes Principle, he is liable unconsciously to accept them, and even to act upon them. It is here that the conspiracy of evil against humanity becomes recognizable. Whether it constitutes a "Jewish Peril," is a question for consideration in itself, but that it exists, as a peril, is entirely undeniable.

Third Party Talk

ONE of the questions rising out of the action of the Republican national convention at Chicago has to do with the probable disposal of the so-called Progressives of the party, the element that gathered around Theodore Roosevelt, providing a following for him when he bolted after the Taft nomination in 1912, and forming a large faction in those campaigns in which he exerted a leading influence. There was precious little evidence of any remaining vestiges of Rooseveltism or Progressivism in what went on at Chicago. The evidence of that convention was strongly to the effect that the Republican Party has at length pretty well purged itself of everything of this kind. Not even the Wood boom, with the statement of Former President Roosevelt's sister that General Wood was of the Roosevelt type, was at any time sufficient to strike a true Rooseveltian note in that eminently Republican gathering. There was a well-defined element of La Folletteism, to be sure, but its volume was as that of a toy horn to that of an ocean-going siren.

The chances are that, with the new alignments and new currents of opinion that have become evident since the beginning of the Wilson Administration, the old Roosevelt Progressives have been pretty well distributed. Without much doubt, some of them contributed valuable support to Mr. Wilson in his second campaign. Very likely some of them, whose ideas of progress are of the advanced and advancing type, have drifted to yet more radical extremes than any that appealed to them amid the conditions under which their former leader became a power in politics. Many, no doubt, have had enough of all radicalism, whether mild or fierce, and are ready to go back once more to the politics and the party procedure of their Republican fathers. Wherever they are, and however they are to cast their votes this year, there is nothing yet to indicate that they will make themselves apparent anywhere with such solidity as to become the key to Republican success.

That there will be this year a third party, as the phrase goes, seems already well assured. But the ultra-radical Committee of Forty-Eight appears to be taking charge of it, and there is, therefore, no ground for assuming that whatever support it succeeds in attracting to itself will be likely to come more directly from the Republican than from the Democratic strength. In fact, the third party now developing under the leadership of the Committee of Forty-Eight seems likely to become the refuge for the tag ends of many groups of rather indefinite political affiliation, rather than the resort of a strong and compact minority from any regular party. If it should gain the La Follette Republicans, as it probably would if it should allow them to name the head of the ticket, it would not thereby put itself in condition to sweep the country, by any means. It would get farther, perhaps, by its proposed alliance with the Nonpartisan League and the American Labor Party; but it is too soon to say yet just what the talk of such an alliance will amount to. The Nonpartisan League has made itself a power in politics in the central north, but it has preferred to play its own hand in the game, gaining much by its very independence. And the American Labor Party, made up of those who, so far as they are labor unionists, favor seeking union ends through direct political action, might also seem to have good cause for preserving an independent status. Of course, the divergent elements here under consideration can find common ground when it comes to combating special privilege of the sort which they believe to be, on the whole, subserved by the old line Republicans and Democrats. But the proposed convention in the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago on July 10 will, apparently, afford the first definite indications as to whether third-party organization in "more than thirty states" is likely to have any appreciable effect upon the chances of the regulars.

Third party activity might logically come from the American Federation of Labor element, in certain contingencies, if it were not that this element denies itself all thought of political action by means of separate party organization, as a matter of policy. The American federation sent Mr. Gompers from Montreal to Chicago for the express purpose of inducing the Republicans to frame their party platform on lines that would meet the federation demands, and Mr. Gompers and other federation men have made no secret of the fact that the Republicans denied them what they asked. If the Democrats should prove equally unresponsive, the American federation would have an excellent opportunity to strike out with a

party of its own, and if its interests are identical with 30,000,000 of the country's inhabitants, as it claims, its party would have an excellent chance of making its influence felt on election day. There is even reason to believe that a party and a platform such as could be put forward by the American Federation of Labor might, in times like the present, be of considerable interest to numbers of middle class voters who are not included in the ranks of labor unionists. But the Democrats will doubtless turn a more sympathetic ear to the American federation than that of the Republicans. And in any event the federation seems to be fixed in its determination to cast its votes in favor of the existing parties or candidates that are most responsive to federation views, rather than to launch a party of its own. This policy, of course, will prevent even the American Labor Party from becoming thoroughly representative, and will tend to discourage third party effort of every sort. What the Democrats at San Francisco decide to offer, in the way of platform and candidates, is bound to be largely determinative in the matter. If they turn out to be proof against reactionary influences such as those which gave the color to the Chicago proceedings, third party activities this year will have little to feed upon.

Mr. Davis and the Presidency

WHILE the storm and stress of the great war continue in an aftermath of unaccomplished readjustments, it would not be unnatural for the Democratic Party in the United States to turn for its presidential candidate to some man who has been in a measure apart from the main political controversies. Already the Republican Party has nominated one who has made comparatively few aggressive political enemies. It is, perhaps, too early for a just appraisal of the service of those who were most actively engaged in the conduct of the war. A satisfactory candidate, therefore, will have to be either a man whose service has won unmistakable approval or else a man who, though occupied with important work, has aroused no bitter antagonisms. A man of this latter sort is John W. Davis, of West Virginia, Ambassador to Great Britain.

As a lawyer, Mr. Davis has won the respect and, in many instances, the admiration of his fellow members of the bar. As a congressman for two terms, he came to be known as a man of dignity and vigorous ability. Upon his appointment as Ambassador after a period as Solicitor-General of the United States, even Mr. Gillett, the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, was reported as saying: "I can think of no appointment that will give more satisfaction on both sides of this House than that of Mr. Davis. I feel sure he will uphold the high standards of Americanism that so long have represented the United States at the Court of St. James." Since then, his utterances, including his references to the League of Nations and to American methods of treaty-making, have been accepted as reasonable and full of force. There can be no question that he exemplifies the best type of American citizenship. Whether or not he becomes a candidate for the presidency, he will undoubtedly continue to be of very considerable service to the general public in one way or another.

At the convention in San Francisco there will be, as usual, many other considerations advanced than the simple fitness of the various men themselves for the candidacy. Geographical questions are always discussed. Yet, even if West Virginia were not in itself a State of importance, the last election certainly demonstrated that the carrying of certain states, such as New York and Indiana, formerly considered of the very first importance, was by no means necessary to success. Four years ago the Democratic Party broke a number of political precedents. Progress will sooner or later require the breaking of many others. What may have more to do with the Democratic choice than any mere geographical consideration, however, is the question as to whether a man's candidacy will represent to the voters sufficient contrast to that of his Republican opponent. Whether Mr. Davis' own qualities and the policy for which he would be willing to stand would be sufficiently different from those of Mr. Harding, the general public has not as yet had much opportunity to determine. That is something that the delegates to the Democratic convention will judge within the following week. Meanwhile the voters, both men and women, will doubtless be interested to know more about Mr. Davis' characteristics as well as about those of others who will be considered for the nomination. The Republican nomination showed that presidential primaries are of little final value, either in developing candidates or in educating the public as to the qualities of the men who are actually nominated. So, even though Mr. Davis' name did not appear in any primary, it is not too late for him to become more thoroughly known to the country.

Douglas, I. O. M.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, which the King is to visit this summer, in the course of what has come to be known as his "July visits," is a place of no small importance. Not only is it the capital of the island, with its own legislative buildings and all the air of being the political center of things, but it is certainly one of the most popular holiday resorts in the United Kingdom. In some ways it is almost unique. Other places may command greater crowds. The immense promenade at Blackpool, for instance, sixty miles away, on the coast of Lancashire, may show a denser throng on a Saturday afternoon and evening, when the half-day trippers and the week-enders take the air in strength. Blackpool, however, draws from a comparatively limited area. Liverpoolians will sweep down upon it in vast hordes, whilst every train, of a Saturday, will bring in great hosts from the cotton towns of south Lancashire. But on the immense promenade at Douglas, which skirts the bay, all the way from Douglas Head to Derby Castle, a good two miles, will be met, almost any day in the season, people from all four quarters of the United Kingdom. They

come from Scotland, England, and Wales, and they come, too, from Ireland. The Liverpool boat, the Fleetwood boat, the Heysham boat, the Glasgow boat, and the boats from Dublin and Belfast all ply back and forth bearing all manner of holiday makers, from the one-day excursionist, who "does it for the sail," to the real Isle of Man enthusiast, who comes year after year, and stays as long as ever he can. Douglas has a welcome for all.

Douglas, too, has its own ideas about hospitality, and what will most cheer and gladden the heart of the visitor. Thus, it takes the same view that the Bolton cotton operative, who with his family comes to spend his accustomed week in Douglas round about "August Bank Holiday," will not be sorry to be reminded of the great city he has left behind him. And so, in the course of a walk along the promenade, every now and again, a huge notice will attract the eye. Very often it will occupy the whole gable end of a house, and will bear some such legend as, "Mrs. White from Bolton," "Mrs. Brown from St. Helens," or "Mrs. Green from Wigan." The "Home from Home" idea is thus complete.

Then Douglas is really a beautiful place, with its wonderful bay, its circle of low hills, and its shore of firm, white sand. During the war, it had a hard time, a much harder time than most such resorts, for Douglas depended entirely, for its crowds of visitors, upon something ever in demand during the war, namely, ships. One by one, the boats which had helped to so much holiday making in the days of peace were taken off the Isle of Man route, and vanished into the unknown of the war at sea. That, however, is all past and over now, and Douglas is rapidly coming into its own again. Mrs. White from Bolton long ago repainted her notice, as did Mrs. Brown from St. Helens, and Mrs. Green from Wigan. And now that the King is paying the town a visit, rehabilitation may surely be acclaimed complete.

Editorial Notes

IN ANY American legislature or party convention, one practice that is all too little known to the public is that known as trading. An offer of support for one candidate or policy is frequently accompanied by a demand for some recompense, in the way of compromise on some other point of future patronage. That is why so much of the actual work of a convention or legislative body is done outside the regular sessions. This is a practice that surely needs the light of wise publicity, just as much as the matter of campaign contributions. The voters are entitled to know just what trades have been made, so as to understand more thoroughly what is really involved in the election of a candidate or the passage of a bill.

THE PREMIER OF QUEENSLAND, E. G. Theodore, who arrived in London toward the end of May with a little batch of difficulties to adjust, would no doubt find Mr. Lloyd George a sympathetic listener. The burden of his complaint apparently was that, as head of the Queensland Labor Ministry, and with a good working majority in the Legislative Assembly, his plans have been continually thwarted by the Upper Chamber, where the opposition claims the majority. Accordingly, when the success of an important land measure was threatened, he "swamped" the Upper Chamber with his own nominees and the bill was passed. Thus Mr. Theodore, who went to London seeking to establish the constitutionality of his action, performed a coup d'état identical with that threatened by Mr. Asquith in 1910, when the House of Lords took unkindly to the reforms introduced by his enterprising subordinate, Mr. Lloyd George.

LATE census reports say that New York is larger in point of population than a certain other great city. But what does it all mean? In answer the Minneapolis Tribune, dealing with American census returns generally, says, in a most refreshing way: "It is not numbers that make the great city. The real rank of an American city today is not represented by its place in the census list. Certainly New York is not the first city as regards government; in that respect it is near the tail end. This obsession of size can be positively dangerous. To be self-governing requires quality of a people, not aristocratic quality, but moral and mental quality. Such quality enabled the founders to establish this Republic and the generation of Lincoln to preserve it. Without such quality this Nation, no matter how huge, would be the house founded upon sand which when the winds blow and the floods come cannot endure."

WHERE were the farmers of the United States when the Republican platform was knocked together? Evidently they were not at the Chicago convention. The carpentry was left in experienced hands. It might have been useless for a stray, independent, farming delegate to have argued with those who spokeshaved party policy according to their own conception of a proper curve. The issues which that curve avoided seem to have been cast aside as so many shavings. Meanwhile, the farmers, as representative a body of men as can be found in America, were where they should have been, on the farms, feeding the country, and watching it grow. But when the harvest comes, and the chaff is separated from the wheat, it will be interesting to watch the farmers.

AMERICAN music lovers who plan to visit Europe this summer are being advised to omit Vienna and Bucharest from their itineraries if they would avoid the jazz songs which they so dislike at home. A New York business man, just returned from a visit to those cities, reports that "Bucharest and Vienna are singing American jazz songs. The populace learn all the tunes familiar here, and won't tolerate national music." Is middle Europe, then, to cast away her heritage of beautiful music for a mess of jazz pottage?

It is pleasant to see that the gloomy prophecies of various periodicals in the United States that prohibition would destroy much of their revenue, because of the loss of liquor advertisements, have not come true. One well-known weekly, in an issue not long ago, printed three full-page advertisements of soft drinks—and with how much added dignity to the periodical in question!